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Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

First annual report of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force**

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The Information and Communication Technologies Task Force was formally launched by the Secretary-General on 20 November 2001. The Task Force provides a global forum on integrating information and communication technologies (ICT) into development programmes and a platform for promoting partnerships of public, private, non-profit, civil society and multilateral stakeholders by helping develop new models of leadership and collaboration to advance significantly the global effort to bridge the digital divide and foster digital opportunity.

During the first year of its mandate, the Task Force has become a universally recognized forum where the ICT and the development communities interact in their quest to mobilize worldwide support for the objective of attaining the Millennium Development Goals with the use of ICT. The Task Force has helped develop a holistic policy response to the challenge of putting ICT in the service of development, particularly for people living in poverty and in rural areas. To this end, it has paid special attention to Africa. It has also begun to address policy issues related to the integration of national e-strategies into the overall development and poverty eradication strategies.

In the coming years, the Task Force will implement a focused strategy to make support of the realization of the Millennium Development Goals the paramount objective of its work.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared in response to the mandate contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/29 of 28 July 2000 on an information and technologies task force, in which the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics contained in the annex to that resolution. The recommendations stipulated, inter alia, that the Secretary-General should submit an annual report on the activities of the task force to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration. By its decision 2001/210 of 13 March 2001 on the establishment of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary steps to establish the Task Force as recommended in the report of the Secretary-General (E/2001/7), paragraph 35 of which states that the Secretary-General will report annually to the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Task Force.

2. The Information and Communication Technologies Task Force was formally launched by the Secretary-General on 20 November 2001. In January 2003 members of the Task Force approved its first annual report to the Secretary-General, on which the present report is based. Task Force activities in the period since December 2002 will be covered in the second annual report of the Task Force.

3. Since its launch, the Task Force has worked to put information and communication technologies (ICT) at the service of development. The Task Force provides a global forum on integrating ICT into development programmes and a platform for promoting partnerships of public, private, non-profit, civil society and multilateral stakeholders by helping develop new models of leadership and collaboration to advance significantly the global effort to bridge the digital divide and foster digital opportunity.

4. The ownership of national and regional strategies by developing countries themselves is obviously crucial to the development that are culturally and economically viable. The involvement of Governments helps lend public accountability to the work of the Task Force. Private sector involvement is of strategic importance in this area not only to provide technological expertise and innovation but also to lead in devising market-based solutions that are socially responsible and invest the resources required to build ICT infrastructure to achieve universal access. Multilateral institutions are an indispensable source of expertise, advice and assistance, while the non-profit sector lends the voice of civil society that reflects the public interest.

5. The Task Force has laid a solid foundation for implementing its mandate. It has set clearly defined objectives that reflect diverse interests of its stakeholders and add value to the work of other initiatives. It helped forge partnerships among diverse interests and stakeholders, joined hands with other key global initiatives and is helping to develop a common ICT-for-development agenda focused on the over-arching objective of the United Nations — the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. An extensive worldwide net of collaborative links with relevant programmes and activities, policy makers and experts has been put in place. The Task Force has also built a global network of working groups and regional nodes that are serving as principal implementors of its strategy and action plan. A number of important deliverables have already been achieved.

6. The experience of the first year was instrumental in achieving a clearer understanding of the environment in which the Task Force is operating and of its own comparative advantages, as well as limitations. This experience served as a basis for developing a strategy for the coming two years that is ambitious but realistic, broad in scope but focused on results.

7. This report provides a brief overview of the environment in which the Task Force operates, an assessment of progress made over the first year and an outline of the agreed strategy and plan of action for the second and third years of the initial mandate of the Task Force.

II. Current environment

A. Global economic development and the ICT revolution

8. When the Task Force was launched, there was deep uncertainty about the future of the world economy. The technology boom and the "irrational exuberance" of the late 1990s had given way to a collapse in investment in the industrial world following the bursting of the "dot.com" bubble. Consolidation and retrenchment rather than expansion were the watchwords not only in the technology sector, but also in the developed economies in general. Developing countries, in general, have suffered a more serious setback with foreign investment declining sharply and net capital flows turning negative in many countries. Despite signs of tentative economic recovery in the developed countries, business conditions remain fraught with risk and uncertainty. This difficult and unpredictable global environment affected the work of the Task Force and made it more difficult to promote major initiatives.

9. Yet, there are significant bright spots in this otherwise dismal global environment. The most significant from a development perspective is that ICT penetration both in the advanced and developing economies has continued, albeit at a slower pace, even in this adverse economic environment and the growth of the networked economy has continued unabated. In spite of current recessionary conditions, the trend towards "convergence", including between old and new media, has been accelerating, creating new opportunities, new applications and new forms of competition.

10. This positive correlation between ICT and growth is also a factor in the remarkable resilience demonstrated by some developing economies such as China, India and the Republic of Korea and, to a lesser extent, Brazil, during this period. In the cases of China and India, while their sheer size may have shielded their economies from external shocks, the fact that they have continued to perform so well even in an adverse global environment has been, at least in part, due to their advanced ICT sectors and the penetration of ICT in their economies. The economic performance of the Republic of Korea seems even more closely linked to its embrace of ICT as a key to efficiency and improved productivity. Brazil, the largest Latin American economy, has also fared well for similar reasons. But even small and medium-sized economies such as Costa Rica, Malaysia, Ghana and Chile have taken advantage of ICT to achieve sustained growth.

11. Even with the economic slowdown, the number of people using the Internet worldwide has almost tripled from just over 200 million at the start of 2000 to more than 600 million in 2002. This number is projected to reach 2 billion by the end of 2005 and by then half of these people are expected to be using devices other than personal computers for access to the Internet. In China, for example, there are 5 million new cell phone users each month. Even more remarkably, the highest growth of Internet users is in the Republic of Korea and the highest rate of growth in the use of mobile phones is in Africa, albeit from a low base.

12. Another notable feature of current trends is that the "productivity miracle" of the 1990s, particularly in the United States of America, but also in some other developed economies with high ICT diffusion such as Australia, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, has held up even during the recession. This indicates that the impact of the ICT revolution on the economy is not merely cyclical, but has had a significant structural effect on productivity.

13. Technologies have also continued to evolve towards greater convergence and declining costs. The emergence of wireless technologies, both in computing and communications, is creating large new opportunities for low-cost access, as well as for new applications. In particular, third generation wireless phone networks and the 802.11 wireless standard (WiFi) could complement one another and give rise to a whole new generation of text- and media-based applications.

14. The rapid expansion of mobile telephony, the emergence of new wireless and satellite-based solutions for low-cost access and the growing trend towards convergence indicate that, rather than being at its cusp, the ICT revolution is still at its beginning.

15. E-commerce is still growing by about 35 per cent a year, whereas traditional trade growth is only 4 to 5 per cent. The number of secure business-to-consumer transactions is expected to reach $75 billion by 2004. The pace of ICT diffusion may have temporarily slowed in mature markets, but convergence and falling costs are opening up new opportunities in the still to be tapped market in the developing world. Satellite, wireless and broadband technologies offer unprecedented opportunities for building a universal network, provided regulatory and cost hurdles can be overcome.

16. Unfortunately, with few exceptions, policy, regulatory and institutional reform in most countries, as well as at the global level, has not kept pace with technological advances, so that growth opportunities arising from potential applications of ICT remain unseized, especially in developing countries. The creation of enabling policy and regulatory and institutional infrastructure at the national and global levels is thus critical to the success of the search for universal and affordable access to ICT. Recent work, particularly under the aegis of MediaLab Asia in India (which serves as the regional sub-node of the United Nations ICT Task Force), has shown that given a conducive regulatory environment, local entrepreneurs in developing countries can leverage WiFi-based technology to create a widely spread wireless infrastructure that grows seamlessly with the rural communications market, ultimately scaling up to universal broadband connectivity.

17. The Task Force sees as one of its major roles bridging the "two halves" of the global ICT economy: the excess supply in mature markets in developed countries

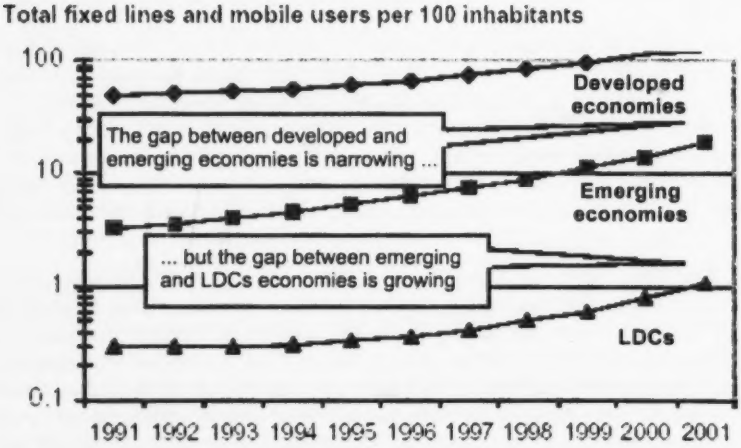
and shortage of supply and increasing demand in the growing and potential markets in developing countries.

B. The changing digital divide[1]

18. In recent years, as ICT have become a more important part of the global information economy, more attention has focused on the gap in access to ICT between developed and developing nations. This gap has come to be known as the "digital divide". But how big is it and is it increasing?

19. One way of measuring the digital divide is to look at the penetration of telephone subscribers (both fixed-line and mobile) per 100 inhabitants (total teledensity) in different parts of the world. In 1991, total teledensity stood at 49.0 in developed nations, 3.3 in emerging nations and just 0.3 in the least developed countries (LDCs). A decade later, the corresponding levels were 121.1, 18.7 and 1.1. The ratio between developed and emerging economies dropped by more than half from 15:1 to 6:1. However, the gap between emerging economies and LDCs actually grew, from 12:1 to 17:1. In fact, while emerging economies, such as China and Viet Nam, have done particularly well, this success does not appear to be filtering down to the lower rungs of the development ladder (see fig. 1).

Figure 1
Measuring the digital divide

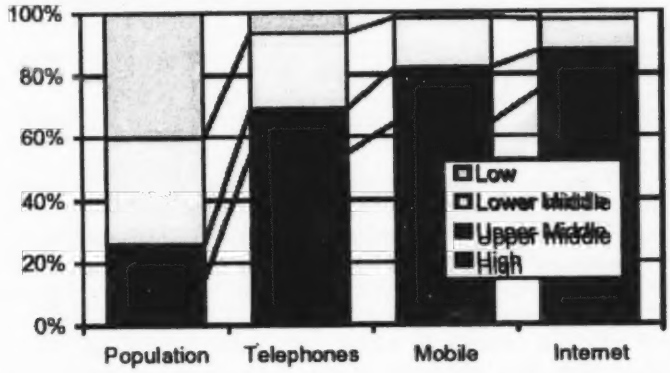

Total fixed lines and mobile users per 100 inhabitants
100
10
1
0.1
Developed economies
The gap between developed and emerging economies is narrowing ...
Emerging economies
... but the gap between emerging and LDCs economies is growing
LDCs
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Source: *ITU World Telecommunication Development Report, 2002: Reinventing Telecoms.*

20. The gap in access to basic telecommunications services may be narrowing. But the nature of the digital divide is shifting: from basic to advanced telecommunication services and from quantity to quality of access. The Internet is evolving into a worldwide network and in 2001 the Asian and Pacific region, rather than Western Europe or the Americas, emerged as the top Internet region, by number of users. Even though developing countries have raised their share of the world's Internet users from 2 per cent in 1991 to 23 per cent of the half a billion or so users around the world in 2001, access to the Internet is much less evenly distributed than telephone access (see fig. 2). Furthermore, individual users' experience of using the Internet also varies widely. For example, the 400,000 citizens of Luxembourg share more international Internet bandwidth than Africa's 760 million citizens. This gives them much faster access to the World Wide Web.

Figure 2
Access to ICT, by income group

Distribution by economic classification, 2001



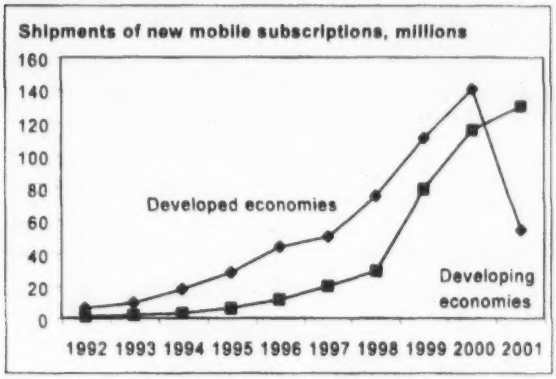
Source: *ITU World Telecommunication Development Report, 2002: Reinventing Telecoms.*

21. In the spring of 2000, high technology stocks around the world started a prolonged crash, which in turn triggered a wider telecommunications recession. How does this affect the so-called digital divide between developed and developing countries? In developed countries, it seems that future demand for telecommunications services, especially Internet bandwidth, had been overestimated. There is chronic overcapacity on many routes between developed countries. It is estimated, for instance, that only 4 per cent of optical fibre is utilized in the United States of America. On the other hand, telecommunications capacity is still in short supply in the developing countries, where future demand is greatest.

22. One effect of the telecommunications crash has been to establish a new link between supply and demand, as shown in figure 3. The mobile market has been one of the fastest growing parts of the ICT sector. Until 2000, developed countries accounted for the majority of new mobile subscriptions sold each year. This changed in 2001. New subscriptions in developed economies decreased while those in developing economies continued to grow and actually overtook those in developed

economies. In the fixed-line business, too, four times as many new lines were installed in the developing world as in the developed world in 2001. This is a sure sign that the digital divide may at last be shrinking.

Figure 3
Who is buying mobile phones?



Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database.

23. The new ICT media, but also the traditional media, such as television and radio, and their potential convergence, could play an important role in accelerating development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals and should be mobilized for transmitting ICT messages in rural and marginal areas of developing countries, disseminating information and knowledge useful for development. Television and radio are often effective alternatives with respect to development among the very poor and illiterate. In Africa, for instance, radio is still by far the most dominant medium, with ownership of radio sets far higher than that of any other electronic device.

III. Role of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

24. With the explosive growth of the networked economy in the last decade, two beliefs emerged among those concerned with the global development agenda. The first, borne out by growing evidence in many advanced and in some developing economies, was that ICT had emerged as a key factor of higher productivity and growth and that it could play a crucial role in national strategies for development. ICT were found to have a special potential to help countries reach key development goals, including those agreed upon at the United Nations Millennium Summit. The second belief was that there was a "window of opportunity" for developing countries to "leapfrog" and plug into the emerging networked economy before new business and technological models are put in place and a global policy framework is evolved.

25. As a burgeoning digital economy rapidly transformed economic and social life around the world, there was a feeling that business models and expectations were being set in place that might determine for years to come who would benefit from the new, globalized economy and the digital technologies that increasingly enabled it. Members of the Task Force felt that they must act now to assure developing nations access to new technologies and to ensure that the policies governing the use of these technologies were designed from the outset to close rather than widen the economic and social gaps that exist between and within countries.

26. On the basis of the slight slowing of momentum in the technology industry, it can be said with some confidence that the opportunity is not lost — yet. But much remains to be done to build on work accomplished and continue to engage policy makers and other key stakeholders in both developed and developing countries in meeting the challenges that lie ahead. The United Nations ICT Task Force was founded on these insights. It has been mandated to promote awareness, inclusive policies and innovative technological and business models, and to build public-private-civil society partnerships that would contribute to the realization of development goals through the application of ICT. The Task Force was intended to lend a truly global dimension to the many efforts to bridge the global digital divide, foster digital opportunity and place ICT squarely at the service of all the world's citizens, not just the privileged few. One of its primary tasks is to help ensure a meaningful involvement of developing countries in global policy-making. Developing countries must be enabled to integrate into and take advantage of the emerging networked economy and information society as early as possible.

27. The Task Force, not being an operational, implementing or funding agency, serves as a catalyst with a facilitating and advisory role designed to promote synergy and better coordination, and promoting partnerships and initiatives that would advance the ICT-for-development agenda. It provides a focal point for establishing strategic direction, policy coherence and advocacy in relation to the global ICT-based development agenda.

28. From the start, the United Nations ICT Task Force has endeavoured to build bridges and develop collaborative actions with other major initiatives in this area, in particular, the G8 Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) and its follow-up, the Development Gateway Foundation, the World Economic Forum, the Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the Global Information Infrastructure Commission (GIIC), as well as key multilateral institutions and regional organizations. The overall aim of the ICT Task Force has been to serve as a catalyst for coordinated actions to help achieve maximum impact.

29. To that end, through an open, inclusive and decentralized approach, stakeholders' campaigns and electronic outreach to policy makers and broader audiences across the world, the Task Force has built a global network of working groups and regional nodes as platforms for the implementation of its overall Plan of Action and for addressing critical elements of the challenge of harnessing the potential of the ICT revolution for development. It has served as a catalyst for building partnerships for action at the national and regional levels in coordination with other major ICT initiatives and stakeholders.

IV. Accomplishments

30. Soon after its inauguration, the Task Force adopted a plan of action and a mission statement,[2] built on guidance contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Economic and Social Council 2000 Ministerial Declaration and the mandate contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/2001/7), identifying a set of objectives for the short, medium and long term. The key areas of action included: ICT policy and governance, national and regional e-strategies, human resource development and capacity-building, low-cost connectivity and access, business and entrepreneurship, as well as resource mobilization.

31. During the first year of its work, the Task Force has accomplished the short-term goals of its Plan of Action, including launching a major awareness-raising and outreach effort at the global, regional and national levels, setting up a web site and creating stakeholder networks (government policy makers, private sector, foundations and NGOs). Significant effort went into promoting public-private partnerships aimed at assisting developing countries to design and implement national e-strategies.

32. Through its working groups and regional nodes, the Task Force has initiated a focused action-oriented examination of ways to enhance the participation of developing countries in global ICT policy-making forums, contributed to building national e-strategies for poverty reduction and to human resource development in developing countries. The Task Force has paid particular attention to promoting ICT-for-development in Africa. It has agreed on an ambitious strategy for the next two years, focusing on the application of ICT for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and on making a substantive contribution to the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society.

33. The Task Force has also extended support to ongoing efforts to develop innovative solutions for affordable access and connectivity for the poor and in rural areas, and for the creation of diversified local content. In doing so, the Task Force has sought to build upon and leverage ongoing work by the DOT Force implementation teams and by other networks such as the United Nations Information Technology Service (UNITeS) and the Health Internetwork. It has built close working relationships with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the regional development banks, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Media Laboratory and Media Lab Asia and other relevant organizations. The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) assisted the Task Force in building and expanding its partnership initiatives. Special efforts have been made to develop cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the e-Africa Commission, the African Information Society Initiative (AISI) and Africa Connection in support of the efforts to build digital opportunities in Africa.

Activities and initiatives of the working groups and regional nodes

41. In order to forge strategic partnerships linking United Nations organizations, private industry and financing trusts and foundations, donors, developing countries and other relevant stakeholders in key priority areas, the Task Force has set up five open-ended working groups that have attracted all the key stakeholders. Regional nodes have been established in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, bringing together Governments, multilateral institutions, major regional initiatives, the private sector and civil society representatives. A brief outline of activities undertaken through the working groups and the regional nodes is provided below.

42. *ICT policy and governance*. While domestic policies are needed to harness ICT for development effectively, international policies forged in multilateral institutions will increasingly define the range of policy options available to developing countries. For example, through the Doha Development Agenda, members of the World Trade Organization will consider new trade obligations governing electronic transactions. Developing country stakeholders should participate in these negotiations to influence the development of international obligations that reflect developing countries' ICT experiences and needs.

43. Many developing countries have not participated in international ICT policy processes owing to capacity and process limitations. This may cause developing country stakeholders to question the legitimacy and accountability of international governance processes and outcomes related to ICT and impede both developed and developing countries in achieving their national and international ICT initiatives. It thus has been a shared goal of the G8 DOT Force and the United Nations ICT Task Force to strengthen developing countries' voices in international ICT policy processes.

44. The Task Force Working Group on ICT Policy and Governance thus focuses on ways to enhance developing nation stakeholders participation in global policy-making related to ICT. The Group has conducted its activities in close collaboration with the DOT Force Implementation Team 5, in particular, by developing two key documents: "Louder voices: strengthening developing country participation in international ICT decision making", a survey conducted by the Commonwealth Communications Organisation and the PANOS Institute with support from the Department for International Development (DFID) (United Kingdom); and "A roadmap: global policy making for information and communications technologies: enabling meaningful participation by developing-nation stakeholders".

45. An implementation strategy for the recommendations contained in these documents has been developed and the Global Partnership for Policy Participation was established in 2002. The Partnership is a multisector organization of Governments, industry, foundations, non-profit organizations and international policy-making bodies dedicated to inclusive global policy-making on ICT issues. Its mission is to increase and enhance meaningful and effective participation by developing nations in international venues where those policies are made. The Partnership is prepared to work as an operational vehicle for the Working Group, as needed.

46. *National and regional e-strategies*. The focus of e-development strategies is to enhance development through effective deployment of ICT, putting in place the

conditions necessary to achieve that end. Drawing on lessons learned from collective experiences in e-development strategies, the Task Force Working Group on National and Regional e-Strategies has developed a template and blueprint for action outlining 10 steps that can be seen as enhancing the success of such an endeavour and learning process. These cover areas of action and potential collaboration between stakeholders at the global and national levels.

47. In the approach taken in the template and blueprint for action, national e-development strategies are viewed as an interactive and flexible process rather than as a fixed output. Furthermore, the steps are not prescriptive. Rather, they provide some principles that can be followed, with the assumption that countries will tailor them to respond to their realities and not necessarily retrace all the steps of those who have gone before. Two primary audiences are envisaged: all those interested in the development and implementation of national e-development strategies; and Governments and their partners currently implementing e-development strategy initiatives.

48. Analysis of past e-strategies indicates that their impact on development and results achieved have varied in relation to the focus and role assigned to ICT (relative weight of ICT as an enabler as opposed to ICT as a sector), the degree of "holism" or consideration of cross-sectoral elements and linkages, the extent to which the strategy draws on the inputs and involvement of all the different stakeholders as a process as well as the enabling conditions and the resource mobilization environment.

49. The approach also suggests that there need to be close linkages between strategy development, resource mobilization and "business" models. This is true particularly in the present economic environment, given the slowdown in private investment flows and in the overall growth of economies, so that countries will need to think of enabling conditions, strategies and resource mobilization anew, as well as collaborate with the private sector on the basis of new business models.

50. The approach is designed to stimulate the deployment of national and regional e-strategies and to create synergies, linkages, cooperation and coordination among the many existing and emerging initiatives on the ground, such as those launched by the World Bank, UNDP, ECA, ITU and others.

51. *Human resources and capacity-building* are recognized by the Task Force as central to building an inclusive information society. The Task Force Working Group on Human Resources Development and Capacity Building is working closely with relevant United Nations agencies and other partners from the private and public sectors, together with educators and researchers in both developed and developing countries, to promote the use of ICT for capacity-building and human resource development. Three areas of focus to which the Group devotes resources and attention have been defined. They are ICT and technology policy issues relating to human capacity development, health and content.

52. The first area of focus, relating to human capacity development, deals with a key priority of the Group, which is to harness ICT for education, with particular attention to overcoming existing disparities in educational and training opportunities and achievements between men and women. The Working Group believes that education for all is the prerequisite for ICT literacy and thus the training of trainers is a priority. Indeed, human and institutional capacity underlies the entire

development process and is the basis (together with infrastructure) for the successful use of ICT for human development. It is a prerequisite for the creation of digital content, and for the application of ICT to any thematic area in development (for example, education, health, environmental management, etc.).

53. In the second area of focus (health), emphasis is placed on supporting the development and application of ICT to strengthen health-care systems and infrastructure to support the United Nations Secretary-General's initiative to combat HIV/AIDS and other infectious and communicable diseases. Working with WHO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNDP, as well as community, state, national, and international partners, the Working Group is acting to raise awareness, gain support and foster public-private partnerships to address needs identified at the national and regional levels for scaling up or introducing new initiatives and mechanisms, using ICT in management and prevention efforts, research and development, treatment, distribution, monitoring, training and care.

54. The Working Group is also committed to supporting a third area of focus — the creation of local content in relation to both education and health to empower the poor and illiterate by making the Internet and ICT relevant to their lives. The Working Group is working with software/application developers, the open source community, manufacturers and vendors to provide content and applications important to, and usable in, developing countries.

55. The importance of working with and ensuring support in the form of resources and attention to the Task Force regional nodes has been reiterated, as was the aim of supporting the World Summit on the Information Society.

56. *Low-cost connectivity and access* is a crucial component of ensuring digital opportunity for developing countries. This complex array of issues is handled by the Task Force Working Group on Low Cost Connectivity and Access, which is working with telecommunications carriers to explore ways of making the excess cable and satellite capacity of those carriers available to developing countries, in particular least developed ones, on a significantly discounted basis. The Group is also working with developing countries, ITU and other public and private partners to create a framework under which such arrangements would be managed. In another major initiative, the Group, in partnership with public and private partners, is investigating the feasibility of the establishment of national and regional Internet exchange points in developing regions, especially in Africa, to minimize the need for expensive international connectivity, allowing Internet service providers (ISPs) and other network managers to achieve economies of scale in their network connectivity and expand regional coordination and cooperation on telecommunications issues.

57. The work on these initiatives has shown some progress. Yet, given the limited resources available to the Group and the general mandate given to the Task Force, it has been decided that the Group would focus on raising policy awareness on these issues and on coordination among existing connectivity initiatives, building on the achievements of the DOT Force.

58. Three areas of focus have been defined. The first is the international dimensions of connectivity. Here, the Group aims to support some of the current initiatives, such as those launched by ITU and DFID. Members of the Group have

also been in contact with potential partners, notably the European Space Agency and Intelsat, that have expressed their interest in this area.

59. The second area of focus is that of the regional and national levels, where the deployment of Internet exchange points, strengthening the technical expertise of operators and the achievement of Internet traffic efficiency have emerged as crucial elements in improving connectivity and reducing costs. The Group will devote resources and attention to support current work by the African Association of ISPs (AfriSPA), the Africa Network Operators Group (AfNOG) and other ISP associations in the developing world.

60. The third area of focus is that of low-cost connectivity and access at the local level. Here the Group has contributed to supporting a dialogue between some of the key initiatives established in this area, such as that of the Government of France on local access points in Africa and that of the MIT Media Laboratory in India. The Group intends to promote cross-fertilization between these initiatives and pilot schemes, as well as others such as telecentres.

61. The Group is also considering the role of spectrum delicensing in lowering infrastructure costs, fostering technology innovation and spurring market development for communications in developing countries.

62. The importance of giving priority to the African continent in the work of the Group has been reiterated and the aim of supporting the ICT component of NEPAD remains high on the Group's agenda.

63. *Business enterprise and entrepreneurship.* The activities and plans of the Task Force Working Group on Business Enterprise and Entrepreneurship embody one of the principal strengths of the Task Force, its multi-stakeholder character with a strong involvement of the private sector, and one of the major undertakings of the Task Force, finding ways to leverage the power of ICT tools to mobilize the potential of the entrepreneurs of the developing world to foster sustainable economic development, including poverty alleviation. The Working Group has invited members of the DOT Force and the World Economic Forum and other similar organizations to participate in its discussions and help advance the work that is already under way.

64. Three initiatives have been pursued by the Working Group. The first is support for the continuation of the DOT Force small and medium and micro enterprise (SMME) initiative, *Enablis,* which is intended to serve medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, starting with pilot projects in South Africa. *Enablis* is an example of partnerships and assistance for business development in the developing countries and will be instrumental in building experience in this area.

65. The second initiative is called DevelopmentSpace Network and its objective is the establishment of a consortium of like-minded donors committed to the proposition that civil society and the private sector, working in partnership with indigenous entrepreneurs and community-based organizations, can make a significant contribution to the collective challenge of creating "public goods" and helping to alleviate extreme poverty. By connecting entrepreneurs with donors through person-to-person links and virtual and physical markets, the network will dramatically enhance the patterns of corporate and private giving. Furthermore, the partnerships that arise out of the initiative will improve the health and well-being of

poor communities while enhancing economic opportunity and stimulating indigenous entrepreneurs throughout the developing world.

66. The objective of the third initiative, in the area of microfinance, is to champion a breakthrough in the reach and impact of financial services for the world's poor through the use of technology. Set up as a consortium, this project aims to connect clients efficiently with microfinance institutions and with capital markets by developing data and data-processing standards in the microfinance industry. Such moves would dramatically assist individual entrepreneurs, who face serious challenges in obtaining loans and financial assistance for their business development. To achieve this goal, the partners of the initiative are working to unite the power of the commercial sector with the experience of the development sector and increase the efficiency and decrease the cost of transactions. Finally, this initiative will enable microfinance institutions to reap the benefits of scale without losing control, thus allowing them to reach more clients and expand the range of their financial services while raising the overall visibility of the microfinance industry.

67. Five regional nodes have been established to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the most relevant ICT-for-development models and strategies to respond to their specific needs. A key feature of the regional networks is the dynamic involvement and support of the private sector, United Nations regional commissions, funding institutions such as the regional development banks and the World Bank, UNDP and regional ICT organizations and initiatives.

68. The *Arab Regional Node* focuses on enhancing digital opportunities in the region and strengthening interaction with other major ICT initiatives and networks. Among the most notable activities of this regional node, undertaken in collaboration with the Information Technology Association of Jordan, was the initiative of evaluating available e-readiness frameworks with a view to identifying the one most suitable for adoption in a country. In a very promising step towards a comprehensive involvement of all Arab States, the Node signed a Protocol for Cooperation, Coordination and Support with the League of Arab States, with the aim of providing the necessary basis and requirements for organizing and promoting cooperation between the two bodies in the field of information and to realize their objectives of contributing to the advancement, prosperity and economic and social development of the Arab countries through effective interaction with the global knowledge revolution. A series of country meetings on national e-strategies is currently being organized.

69. The *African Stakeholders Network*, supported by ECA, is developing a network relevant to Africa's needs and is sharing information on major African activities and initiatives through mailing lists, web sites and country profiles. It is sensitizing and mobilizing major actors to ensure African ownership and support from partners, and is seeking interlinkages between itself and African and international initiatives. The African Stakeholders Network has helped develop substantively the African contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society.

70. As a vivid illustration of the validity and value of the multi-stakeholder approach, partnership and collaboration, the work of the *Asia Regional Node* is led by the Governments of China, including the Shanghai municipal authorities, and of

India and by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which take charge of the cooperation among Governments and between Governments and the private sector and academia, and among international organizations respectively. The Node plans to convene a forum on ICT for sustainable development in Asia, has developed international training activities on ICT application promotion and established partnerships with other regional networks.

71. The *Latin America and Caribbean Node* has concentrated its work on efforts to devise and put in motion a comprehensive strategy for dealing with the challenge of the information society in the region. It has been pursuing its objectives in cooperation with several institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Commission and UNESCO.

72. The two sub-nodes of the *Europe and Central Asia Node* were established in Geneva, hosted by ECE, and in Moscow. The Moscow sub-node is serviced by the Russian e-Development Partnership (PRIOR) with support from the Government of Russia. The Node is supporting the ICT-for-development and transition process and aims to assist countries in the region to identify the most relevant models and strategies to respond to their specific needs. The main focus established for the region is defining ways for effectively promoting the development of networks, focusing on successful policy solutions and also promoting the diffusion of ICT to the poorer parts of society. The network has placed particular focus on contributing to the World Summit on the Information Society, including through the Pan-European Regional Conference (Bucharest, 7-9 November 2002) in preparation for the Summit. The Moscow sub-node has launched a dedicated web site, set up with support from the Development Gateway.

73. As the working groups and regional nodes continue to develop and carry out their activities, an important task would be to synthesize and evaluate the results to draw out best practices and lessons learned and to ensure close alignment of the activities of the working groups and nodes with the Millennium Development Goals. This should also promote a better understanding of what works and what does not and help evolve frameworks to capture the key policy elements relevant to the successful harnessing of ICT-for-development for wider dissemination.

V. Overall assessment and the challenges ahead

74. The initial phase of the Task Force has been successfully completed. During the first year of its mandate, the Task Force has become a universally recognized forum where the ICT and the development communities interact in their quest to mobilize worldwide support for the objective of attaining the Millennium Development Goals through the use of ICT. The Task Force has helped develop a holistic policy response to the challenge of putting ICT in the service of development, particularly for people living in poverty and in rural areas. To this end, it has paid special attention to Africa. It has also begun to address policy issues related to the integration of national e-strategies into overall development and poverty eradication strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers where they exist. At the same time, it has strongly advocated the mainstreaming of ICT into the official development assistance policies and programmes of bilateral donors.

75. The working groups, regional nodes and stakeholder networks provide a powerful means for the Task Force to position itself as a broadly recognized forum on ICT-for-development issues. They are already addressing a broad range of policy issues and have launched several initiatives in their respective areas. The five regional nodes have proved their effectiveness in compiling and sharing experience, identifying region-specific goals and priorities and supporting best practices. Widespread interest in participating in activities of the working groups and regional nodes of the Task Force is a strong validation of the basic principles of the modus operandi of the Task Force — decentralization of activities, an open and inclusive approach and reliance, as much as possible, on existing mechanisms, programmes and activities.

76. Efforts have been designed to catalyse and promote partnerships and launch stakeholder campaigns in the key areas of the Plan of Action, with a view to extending the outreach capacity of the Task Force. A close working relationship is being developed with the Millennium Project and Campaign. The Task Force has helped build partnerships and networks among various stakeholders and mobilize resources working with the United Nations agencies and other partners, including the private sector. UNFIP, which serves as the focal point for programmes and projects based on partnership, works closely with the Task Force secretariat in cultivating new and existing partnerships. A high level of cooperation has been achieved between the Task Force and a number of major initiatives, such as the DOT Force, the Digital Divide Task Force of the World Economic Forum, the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP), the Development Gateway of the World Bank, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Progress made so far in enhancing coordination, networking and partnerships is a strong validation of the multi-stakeholder approach that the Secretary-General has been promoting, in particular through the Global Compact initiative.

77. In the coming years, the Task Force will implement a focused strategy to make support of the realization of the Millennium Development Goals the paramount objective of its work. The Goals provide a powerful rallying point for bringing together the efforts of diverse stakeholders and aligning them towards a common objective and thus helping overcome the fragmented approach that is still prevalent and promote a view of ICT as cutting across all other sectors as a powerful enabler of development.

78. It must be recognized, however, that the Task Force has functioned in a difficult and unpredictable global environment, which has made it difficult to promote major initiatives with a transforming effect on the ground. Market forces have not been conducive to new experiments and solutions. Resources are always scarce, but have been particularly so in this recent period. Awareness raising and advocacy for policy and regulatory reform remain a major challenge. A key part of this challenge would be to help shape an agenda for the World Summit on the Information Society that integrates ICT into the broader development agenda of the United Nations and build a common platform for action by the public and private sectors and civil society.

79. The Task Force has offered its working groups and regional networks as platforms for the preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information

Society to ensure broad-based input, including from the private sector, foundations and NGOs. The Task Force, owing to its character, composition and mandate, is well positioned to help sharpen the focus of the Summit, to define a vision and to help develop an inclusive and universal approach to the information society, with the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals placed at the centre. In addition, the Task Force can help provide content to the draft declaration and plan of action of the Summit and build multi-stakeholder alliances for action.

80. The Task Force work programme puts particular emphasis on Africa. The aim is to work closely with African-led initiatives to promote sustainable applications of ICT to Africa's development needs and goals. New elements, especially the NEPAD initiative, are encouraging platforms for cooperation on ICT in Africa. It will be of critical importance more effectively to integrate and align existing efforts and to harness synergies and increase cooperation between various actors at the national, regional and international levels. The Task Force has decided to serve as a strategic partner in the following three major areas:

- Supporting innovative ICT programmes and research and development in the field of ICT in Africa
- Harnessing synergies and linking the vast number of ICT initiatives, both within Africa and between Africa and other continents
- Providing a framework for defining collaboration between NEPAD and the African Information Society Initiative (AISI).

81. The strategic plan of the Task Force stresses the importance of better coordination within the United Nations system on ICT-related activities, to maximize efficiency. The Task Force will further promote such coordination and advise the Secretary-General on areas where synergies can be achieved. The coherence of ICT-for-development activities of the United Nations system will be further enhanced through the adoption of a comprehensive ICT strategy for the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/295, which envisages a distinct role for the Task Force. Efficient coordination is even more important in the light of the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society.

82. Much remains to be done to achieve the goals set for the second and third years of the Task Force's mandate. Cooperative efforts will continue to identify ways in which the digital revolution can benefit all the world's people, especially the poorest and most marginalized groups. The future success of ICT-for-development will also depend on the commitment of Governments to good governance, the protection of human rights, sound economic policies, and the fight against corruption and for the rule of law. The effectiveness of the work of the Task Force and the value of its contribution to promoting development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals are also predicated on the full involvement of all key institutions engaged in areas of work relevant to the Task Force.

VI. Conclusion

83. **Harnessing the potential of the ICT revolution for development for all, for the reduction of poverty and for the empowerment of those who are currently marginalized is a monumental challenge. The speed of global technological and**

economic transformation demands substantive and urgent action on a global scale to transform the digital divide into digital opportunity for all of humanity.

84. The Task Force believes that its work and processes point to fruitful methods and avenues of intervention. In particular, much can be achieved by global collaboration among sectors that include Governments, the private sector, non-profit organizations, the academic community, multilateral institutions, civil society and NGOs, as well as with other similar initiatives and activities at all levels.

85. Despite the challenges facing international public and private ICT partnerships, the Task Force remains optimistic about the power of ICT to address societal issues and to serve as a tool for economic and social development. The public and private sectors in developed and developing countries, as well as civil society, are dedicated to increasing the participation in ICT of developing country stakeholders, and the United Nations ICT Task Force will continue to serve as a focal point for positive bridge-building across the digital divide.

Notes

[1] This section has been contributed by the International Telecommunication Union.

[2] See the web site of the United Nations ICT Task Force http://www.unicttaskforce.org for these documents.

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Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

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Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The second footnote on the cover page regarding late submission should be disregarded.

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I. Introduction

1. The present document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements contained in General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980.

2. It is divided into three parts:

(a) Contributions from Governments and other sources to operational activities of the United Nations system (tables A-1 to A-6);

(b) Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system (tables B-1 to B-6);

(c) Procurement activities of the United Nations development system (table C-1).

Each part consists of a number of tables that may facilitate a study of the subject from different angles and perspectives. Table B-6 also covers expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system in the least developed countries.

3. The main sources of the statistical tables are the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes, including the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and previous statistical addenda to the reports on operational activities of the United Nations system.

4. Tables A-1, A-5, A-6 and B-1 cover information for 1997-2001; table B-6 covers information for 1999-2001; all other tables deal with 2001 data only.

5. Data on the World Bank Group are not included in the present report; such data may be found in relevant World Bank publications.

II. Note on statistical information

General note

6. Coverage, definition and sources for the figures used in the present report are consistent with those for previous years' reports in this series. Modifications have been made to data presentation, column headings and table titles in the interest of greater clarity and internal consistency. Explanations of special cases or of instances in which table totals do not match are given in the footnotes to tables.

Definitions and explanations

7. Data are derived from the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes; see also footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

8. Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other sources by organizations in the United Nations system, and the net profits from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) greeting card operation. Data on other income related to resource transfers from one agency of the system to another are excluded.

9. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by organizations to the programmes and projects of developing countries; administrative, programme and other support costs, where identifiable, are excluded.

10. UNICEF and WFP carry out both development assistance and some activities which are of a humanitarian or emergency character. Because of the difficulty of separate identifications, the related contributions and expenditures are all grouped under development assistance.

11. The expression "United Nations funds and programmes" refers to the funds and programmes listed by the General Assembly for participation in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, to the resources for operational activities of the organizational entities of the United Nations (see table B-4) and to other United Nations trust funds pertaining to development activities.

12. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

13. The term "country" as used in the present report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

14. References to dollars are to United States dollars unless otherwise stated. A full stop is used to indicate decimals. Two dots indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. A minus sign indicates a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or that the item is not applicable. A hyphen between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

15. Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

16. The following abbreviations have been used:

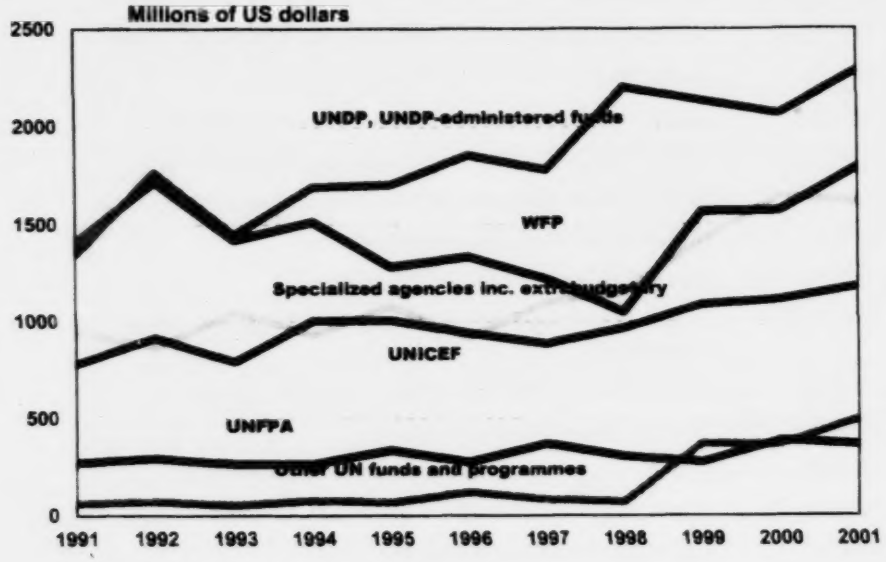
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCO	Greeting card operations (UNICEF)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEX	National execution
RB	Regular budget
UN/DESA	United Nations/Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNV	United Nations Volunteers programme
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
XB	Extrabudgetary

17. Explanations for additional terms and definitions are given in the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system

Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 1991-2001



Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations, 2001

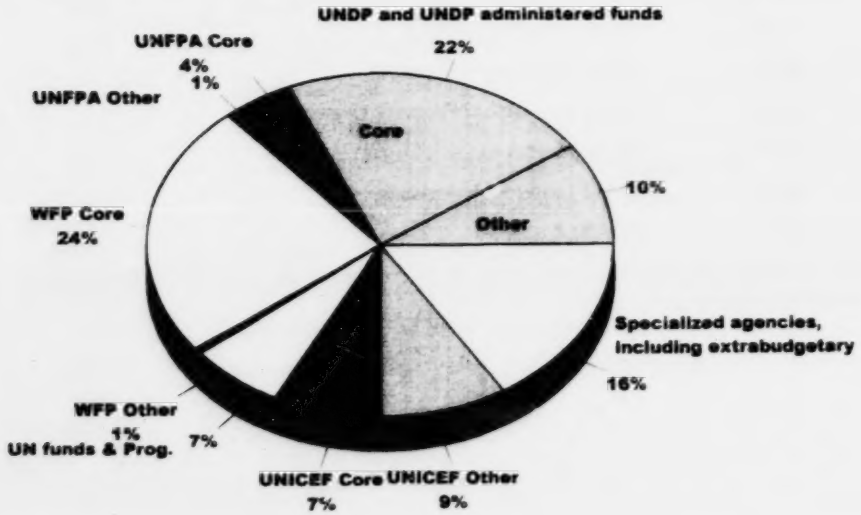


Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 1997-2001 (Millions of current US dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
a) CORE	766.6	757.0	681.3	634.1	651.7
b) OTHER RES. a/	930.3	1 347.6	1 393.0	1 375.7	1 569.2
Subtotal	1 696.9	2 104.6	2 074.3	2 009.8	2 220.9
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds b/					
a) CORE	51.1	85.9	47.6	45.6	50.3
b) OTHER RES. a/	32.0	10.5	11.8	13.5	15.0
Subtotal	83.1	96.4	59.4	59.1	65.3
Total (1-2)	**1 780.0**	**2 201.0**	**2 133.7**	**2 068.9**	**2 286.2**
3. Contributions to UNFPA c/					
a) CORE	337.0	268.9	244.1	256.4	260.2
b) OTHER RES. a/	32.6	36.5	30.2	130.6	103.6
Subtotal	369.6	305.4	274.3	387.0	363.8
4. Contributions to UNICEF d/					
a) CORE	529.3	577.6	585.9	596.7	541.4
b) OTHER RES. a/	357.7	388.4	500.2	515.6	638.9
Subtotal	887.0	966.0	1 086.1	1 112.3	1 180.3
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes e/	83.8	72.7	369.5	364.1	495.9
6. Contributions to WFP f/					
a) CORE	348.8	327.6	1512.6	1 532.1	1 755.9
b) OTHER RES. a/	864.1	719.7	54.2	39.2	38.1
Subtotal	1 212.9	1 047.3	1 566.8	1 571.3	1 794.0
Total (1-6)	**4 333.3**	**4 592.4**	**5 430.4**	**5 503.8**	**6 129.2**
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets g/	402.6	297.3	444.0	469.6	424.0
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	695.5	852.7	975.8	1 178.3	1 189.3
Total (7-8)	**1 098.1**	**1 150.0**	**1 419.8**	**1 647.9**	**1 613.3**
Grand total	**5 431.4**	**5 742.4**	**6 850.2**	**7 151.5**	**7 733.5**

Table A-1. (continued)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONTRIBUTIONS TO IFAD					
9 Contributions to IFAD	110.6	89.6	122.8	127.1	41.8
MEMO ITEMS					
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
UNICEF Greeting Cards	162.0	182.0	202.9	163.3	161.0
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	90.8	72.6	218.5	196.5	262.2

SOURCE: Financial Statements of United Nations Funds and Programmes and of WFP; IFAD.

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Special United Nations Volunteer Fund, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA.

d/ Includes net profit from sale of greeting cards, which resources are then used in operational activities.

e/ Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations, and its regional commissions, UNCHS, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDF document on UN system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP. Contributions to UNWRA for 2000 show a greater increase than in previous years.

f/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and extrabudgetary contributions.

g/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

Table A-2. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor, 2001
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Albania	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**103**
Algeria	0	1 131	3	0	10	0	21	21	0	0	**1 186**
Andorra	12	0	11	0	7	0	168	253	7	0	**458**
Angola	5	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	3 005	0	**3 023**
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Argentina	0	117 842	0	0	0	0	- 436	2 701	250	0	**120 357**
Armenia	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**
Australia	3 627	7 428	202	528	1 130	70	2 690	9 316	37 590	2 605	**65 186**
Austria	2 829	153	0	0	436	0	2 290	854	2 006	110	**8 678**
Azerbaijan	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	**526**
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Bahrain	56	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**787**
Bangladesh	145	0	5	0	25	0	34	253	0	0	**462**
Barbados	0	15	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	**24**
Belarus	0	85	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	**100**
Belgium	22 258	4 484	451	1 283	4 385	1 402	5 973	8 708	598	264	**49 806**
Belize	0	36	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	**74**
Benin	0	392	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	**397**
Bhutan	9	0	0	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	**26**
Bolivia	0	22 975	0	0	4	0	- 52	878	0	0	**23 805**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**180**
Botswana	7	5 598	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	**5 614**
Brazil	0	216 888	0	313	0	404	1 221	6 187	0	0	**225 013**
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Bulgaria	24	15 318	0	0	9	0	46	0	0	0	**15 397**
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	**5**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Burundi	0	417	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	**419**
Cambodia	0	317	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**319**
Cameroon	0	- 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**- 12**
Canada	26 943	11 447	943	16	5 796	1 434	9 060	34 891	42 128	0	**132 658**
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Central African Rep.	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**315**
Chad	0	612	0	0	13	0	23	1	0	0	**649**
Chile	- 535	18 618	0	0	5	0	219	140	10	0	**18 457**
China	2 998	19 306	90	0	820	0	1 291	150	3 159	0	**27 814**
Colombia	389	177 723	0	0	40	0	889	418	14	0	**179 473**
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	**5**
Congo	0	463	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	**471**
Costa Rica	47	3 435	0	0	1	0	53	7	0	0	**3 543**
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	49	0	84	0	0	0	**133**
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	**134**
Cuba	1 353	10	0	0	0	0	25	3	0	0	**1 391**
Cyprus	0	0	6	0	2	0	288	0	2	0	**298**
Czech Republic	218	185	45	0	64	0	173	0	13	0	**698**
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	**7**
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0	2	0	0	9	0	30	0	0	0	**41**
Denmark	49 288	6 045	7 041	0	23 675	351	24 081	8 568	34 828	0	**153 877**
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	50	**51**
Dominica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Dominican Republic	5	5 963	0	0	4	0	49	55	0	0	**6 076**
Ecuador	0	38 736	0	0	0	0	253	123	17	0	**39 129**
Egypt	0	20 711	0	12	89	155	44	192	0	0	**21 203**
El Salvador	0	18 554	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	**18 579**
Equatorial Guinea	11	465	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	**599**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	36	0	0	**139**
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	4	0	65	28	0	0	**97**
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	77	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**80**
Fiji	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Finland	11 197	5 934	1 205	381	10 603	899	12 581	5 110	17 114	0	**65 024**
France	14 197	1 467	1 168	137	1 109	96	24 787	9 102	26 445	0	**78 508**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	136	80	10	0	0	0	**226**
Gambia	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	**4**
Georgia	0	809	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**811**
Germany	21 530	1 670	1 941	435	13 035	388	32 543	31 126	74 423	70	**177 161**
Ghana	0	250	0	0	13	0	10	2	0	0	**275**
Greece	0	60	4	0	6	0	2 893	401	100	0	**3 464**
Grenada	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**150**
Guatemala	0	23 867	0	0	9	154	0	0	0	0	**24 030**
Guinea	0	- 17	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	**43**
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Guyana	21	131	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	**155**
Haiti	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Honduras	0	40 789	0	0	5	0	32	0	0	0	**40 826**
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	65	0	**283**
Iceland	0	0	0	117	1	0	127	0	5	0	**250**
India	4 411	19	26	0	193	0	642	2	0	0	**5 293**
Indonesia	0	1 349	0	0	273	0	356	5	0	0	**1 983**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	411	0	0	24	0	272	0	0	0	**707**
Iraq	0	- 354	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	**- 294**
Ireland	5 660	1 959	1 418	1	1 167	0	4 071	5 389	6 406	- 53	**26 018**
Israel	0	100	0	0	0	0	80	60	4	0	**244**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Italy	15 581	34 568	2 787	1 406	2 655	3 269	32 973	31 507	19 723	0	144 469
Jamaica	0	3	0	0	25	0	5	0	0	0	33
Japan	96 000	36 840	2 425	3 930	48 785	1 000	91 936	93 655	278 844	4 032	657 447
Jordan	232	1 198	0	0	96	0	14	0	0	0	1 540
Kazakhstan	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
Kenya	0	797	0	0	5	0	23	0	0	0	825
Kuwait	1 085	780	0	0	5	0	200	0	0	0	2 070
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao People's Dem. Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Latvia	0	122	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	140
Lebanon	0	5 687	0	0	0	140	132	409	0	0	6 368
Lesotho	71	355	0	0	0	0	- 2	0	0	0	424
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	3 561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 561
Liechtenstein	8	0	6	10	6	0	4	73	0	0	107
Lithuania	0	50	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	87
Luxembourg	701	608	720	0	441	5 371	1 482	1 673	2 887	0	13 883
Madagascar	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	79	0	0	88
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Malaysia	0	135	5	0	15	0	85	0	0	0	240
Maldives	8	0	2	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	20
Mali	0	925	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	928
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mauritania	0	476	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	479
Mauritius	7	82	0	0	3	0	8	9	0	0	109
Mexico	128	5 686	10	0	100	33	289	1 104	0	0	7 350
Monaco	10	62	5	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	172

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Mongolia	4	8	0	0	4	0	11	0	0	0	27
Morocco	185	1 286	0	0	10	0	261	43	0	0	1 785
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Namibia	0	16	0	0	46	0	0	- 2	0	0	60
Nepal	80	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	99	0	187
Netherlands	66 276	52 393	10 530	1 409	50 279	24 387	56 672	45 483	55 304	0	362 733
New Zealand	2 620	1 381	328	4	771	165	961	1 351	362	0	7 943
Nicaragua	0	958	0	0	5	0	15	123	0	0	1 101
Niger	0	- 17	0	0	- 4	0	0	0	0	0	- 21
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	20	0	315	101	0	0	436
Norway	68 817	30 422	5 337	423	23 944	4 716	35 345	29 895	40 017	0	238 916
Oman	0	0	0	0	50	0	60	42	100	0	252
Pakistan	417	2	0	0	500	0	27	0	270	0	1 216
Palau	0	100	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	101
Panama	241	125 511	6	0	25	0	104	1 072	1	0	126 960
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paraguay	0	32 007	0	0	0	17	8	2	0	0	32 034
Peru	0	46 716	0	0	10	2 761	185	46	0	0	49 718
Philippines	0	47	0	0	50	0	400	619	0	0	1 116
Poland	527	785	0	0	28	0	328	80	200	0	1 948
Portugal	1 600	103	0	0	0	0	3 056	578	1 013	0	6 350
Qatar	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	10	0	0	150
Rep. of Korea	1 975	1 015	15	0	260	0	5 467	914	16 791	0	26 437
Rep. of Moldova	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	19
Romania	0	343	0	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	358
Russian Federation	0	314	0	0	150	0	500	0	0	0	964
Rwanda	0	47	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	49

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Samoa	0	0	0	0	- 3	0	1	0	0	0	- 2
San Marino	0	0	0	35	0	0	2	15	0	0	52
Sao Tome and Principe	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Saudi Arabia	2 000	6 257	0	0	300	0	1 000	280	977	0	10 814
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	151	0	0	174
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	- 28	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	- 20
Singapore	300	2	40	0	0	0	275	84	0	0	701
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	15	0	200
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	2	0	926	232	57	0	1 220
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	2 298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 298
South Africa	0	3	13	0	8	0	50	322	202	0	598
Spain	9 777	5 004	128	19	495	0	14 529	9 881	3 985	125	43 943
Sri Lanka	971	30	0	0	18	0	15	7	0	0	1 041
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	113	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	114
St. Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Sudan	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	54
Suriname	0	108	0	47	0	0	0	346	0	0	501
Swaziland	0	- 103	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	- 102
Sweden	53 085	35 981	6 390	- 84	16 069	1 152	31 899	31 436	28 569	0	204 497
Switzerland	29 213	9 423	782	359	6 742	523	16 701	5 015	21 455	0	90 213
Syrian Arab Republic	22	76	0	0	2	390	8	10	33	0	541
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	438	0	10	0	96	0	203	1 635	678	0	3 060
The FYR of Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Timor Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Non-member States or areas											
British Virgin Islands	8	- 30	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	- 20
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 228	2 434	0	0	5 662
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Niue	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424
Tuvalu	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	140
Total non-members	**8**	**634**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**140**	**3 253**	**2 434**	**0**	**0**	**6 477**
Total countries	**651 749**	**1 378 206**	**50 072**	**13 490**	**258 981**	**95 756**	**580 750**	**593 723**	**1489 026**	**14 031**	**5 125 784**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
European Union	0	32 684	0	376	0	4 924	0	19 907	173 637	22 447	**253 975**
Intergovt.	0	153 924	50	195	0	2 031	0	15 318	600	0	**172 118**
Non-govt.	0	586	0	693	0	639	0	8 942	92 636	1 600	**105 096**
GCO cost operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	-84 303	0	0	0	**-84 303**
Total, Intergovt/ non-govt org.	**0**	**187 194**	**50**	**1 264**	**0**	**7 594**	**-84 303**	**44 167**	**266 873**	**24 047**	**446 886**
Not elsewhere classified	0	3 751	160	216	1 250	259	44 961	1 032	0	0	**547 562**
Subtotal	**651 749**	**1 569 151**	**50 282**	**14 970**	**260 231**	**103 609**	**541 408**	**638 922**	**1 755 899**	**38 078**	**6 120 232**

Contributions for Operational Activities of the United Nations System, 2001

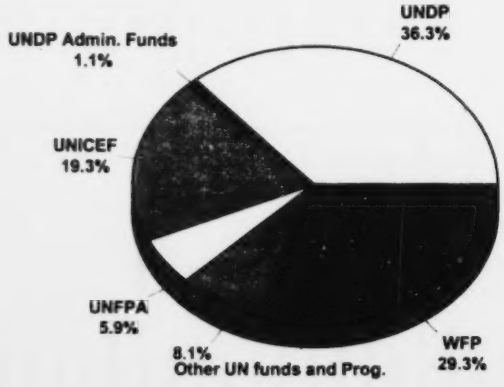


Table A-3. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor, 2001 (Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item IFAD (4)	Memo Item Govern. self support. (5)
Member States					
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
Albania	103	1	104	0	0
Algeria	1 186	5	1 191	0	0
Andorra	458	0	458	0	0
Angola	3 023	1	3 024	100	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	1	0	0
Argentina	120 357	1 228	121 585	0	981
Armenia	20	0	20	0	0
Australia	65 186	8 549	73 735	0	31
Austria	8 678	4 165	12 843	5 900	0
Azerbaijan	526	0	526	0	0
Bahamas	2	0	2	0	0
Bahrain	787	291	1 078	0	0
Bangladesh	462	2	464	0	0
Barbados	24	300	324	0	294
Belarus	100	10	110	0	1
Belgium	49 806	18 732	68 538	0	2 734
Belize	74	0	74	167	0
Benin	397	0	397	0	0
Bhutan	26	94	120	0	29
Bolivia	23 805	1 776	25 581	300	900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	180	2	182	0	0
Botswana	5 614	1	5 615	0	1 044
Brazil	225 013	132 194	357 207	0	129 720
Brunei Darussalam	0	19	19	0	0
Bulgaria	15 397	21	15 418	0	0
Burkina Faso	5	1	6	0	190
Burundi	419	0	419	0	0
Cambodia	319	322	641	0	280
Cameroon	- 12	0	- 12	0	0
Canada	132 658	25 028	157 686	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Rep.	315	0	315	0	0
Chad	649	86	735	0	0
Chile	18 457	203	18 660	0	383
China	27 814	2 466	30 280	0	1 471
Colombia	179 473	717	180 190	0	761
Comoros	5	0	5	0	0
Congo	471	0	471	0	0
Costa Rica	3 543	96	3 639	0	152

Table A-3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item IFAD (4)	Memo Item Govern. self support. (5)
Member States					
Côte d'Ivoire	133	152	285	55	0
Croatia	134	3	137	0	122
Cuba	1 391	233	1 624	0	0
Cyprus	298	74	372	25	51
Czech Republic	698	434	1 132	0	176
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7	0	7	0	0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	41	830	871	0	812
Denmark	153 877	28 681	182 558	0	209
Djibouti	51	0	51	0	0
Dominica	0	18	18	0	18
Dominican Republic	6 076	13	6 089	0	12
Ecuador	39 129	839	39 968	200	834
Egypt	21 203	334	21 537	0	337
El Salvador	18 579	29	18 608	0	10
Equatorial Guinea	599	0	599	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	139	0	139	0	0
Ethiopia	97	41	138	30	39
Fed. States of Micronesia	80	38	118	0	44
Fiji	3	0	3	0	0
Finland	65 024	5 649	70 673	0	1 516
France	78 508	10 531	89 039	0	136
Gabon	226	9	235	0	0
Gambia	4	0	4	0	0
Georgia	811	0	811	0	0
Germany	177 161	10 111	187 272	0	0
Ghana	275	22	297	300	0
Greece	3 464	1 672	5 136	0	752
Grenada	150	0	150	0	0
Guatemala	24 030	100	24 130	54	130
Guinea	43	0	43	20	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	1	0	0
Guyana	155	9	164	0	9
Haiti	1	68	69	0	68
Honduras	40 826	479	41 305	52	439
Hungary	283	64	347	0	0
Iceland	250	14	264	5	0
India	5 293	4 320	9 613	4 000	2 910
Indonesia	1 983	161	2 144	3 500	153
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	707	3 169	3 876	0	3 068
Iraq	- 294	9	- 285	0	8

Table A-3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item IFAD (4)	Memo Item Govern. self support. (5)
Member States					
Ireland	26 018	3 630	**29 648**	342	363
Israel	244	31	**275**	0	0
Italy	144 469	85 908	**230 377**	0	1 620
Jamaica	33	21	**54**	0	0
Japan	657 447	39 267	**696 714**	0	3 920
Jordan	1 540	47	**1 587**	0	27
Kazakhstan	128	2	**130**	0	0
Kenya	825	2	**827**	51	0
Kuwait	2 070	301	**2 371**	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	**0**	0	0
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5	0	**5**	51	0
Latvia	140	101	**241**	0	100
Lebanon	6 368	- 136	**6 232**	0	- 89
Lesotho	424	0	**424**	0	0
Liberia	0	115	**115**	0	115
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 561	2 977	**6 538**	0	4 575
Liechtenstein	107	5	**112**	0	0
Lithuania	87	3	**90**	0	0
Luxembourg	13 883	8 216	**22 099**	0	0
Madagascar	88	89	**177**	46	86
Malawi	9	0	**9**	0	1
Malaysia	240	36	**276**	250	186
Maldives	20	186	**206**	0	81
Mali	928	2	**930**	0	0
Malta	3	96	**99**	20	0
Marshall Islands	2	0	**2**	0	0
Mauritania	479	0	**479**	0	0
Mauritius	109	378	**487**	85	378
Mexico	7 350	1 670	**9 020**	1 000	1 620
Monaco	172	0	**172**	0	0
Mongolia	27	56	**83**	0	491
Morocco	1 785	450	**2 235**	0	443
Mozambique	3	1 159	**1 162**	0	1 119
Myanmar	4	0	**4**	0	0
Namibia	60	524	**584**	0	523
Nepal	187	128	**315**	0	461
Netherlands	362 733	144 505	**507 238**	8 421	219
New Zealand	7 943	212	**8 155**	0	0
Nicaragua	1 101	592	**1 693**	33	593
Niger	- 21	0	**- 21**	0	0
Nigeria	436	1 202	**1 638**	1 500	1 118

Table A-3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Memo item Govern. self support. (5)
Member States					
Norway	238 916	50 664	**289 580**	0	0
Oman	252	391	**643**	0	340
Pakistan	1 216	3	**1 219**	0	0
Palau	101	0	**101**	0	0
Panama	126 960	1 078	**128 038**	0	828
Papua New Guinea	2	0	**2**	0	0
Paraguay	32 034	6	**32 040**	0	31
Peru	49 718	10 950	**60 668**	0	10 930
Philippines	1 116	854	**1 970**	100	843
Poland	1 948	567	**2 515**	0	0
Portugal	6 350	1 149	**7 499**	0	46
Qatar	150	226	**376**	0	0
Rep. of Korea	26 437	2 719	**29 156**	750	77
Rep. of Moldova	19	0	**19**	0	0
Romania	358	137	**495**	0	0
Russian Federation	964	1 926	**2 890**	0	325
Rwanda	49	1	**50**	0	0
Samoa	- 2	0	**- 2**	0	0
San Marino	52	14	**66**	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	19	0	**19**	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10 814	15 543	**26 357**	0	13 940
Senegal	174	24	**198**	53	24
Seychelles	0	0	**0**	0	0
Sierra Leone	- 20	0	**- 20**	0	0
Singapore	701	36	**737**	0	0
Slovak Republic	200	506	**706**	0	400
Slovenia	1 220	32	**1 252**	0	2
Solomon Islands	0	0	**0**	0	0
Somalia	2 298	- 15	**2 283**	0	- 15
South Africa	598	49	**647**	0	0
Spain	43 943	9 564	**53 507**	1 980	2 793
Sri Lanka	1 041	249	**1 290**	1 000	0
St. Kitts and Nevis	114	0	**114**	0	0
St. Lucia	0	1	**1**	0	0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	30	0	**30**	0	0
Sudan	54	41	**95**	0	0
Suriname	501	104	**605**	0	41
Swaziland	- 102	0	**- 102**	0	104
Sweden	204 497	28 204	**232 701**	0	184
Switzerland	90 213	16 756	**106 969**	0	46
Syrian Arab Republic	541	1	**542**	250	0

Table A-3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self support. (5)
Member States					
Tajikistan	0	0	**0**	0	0
Thailand	3 060	89	**3 149**	150	- 4
The FYR of Macedonia	3	1	**4**	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	**0**	0	0
Togo	2	0	**2**	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	61	5	**66**	0	0
Tunisia	399	691	**1 090**	208	684
Turkey	2 588	466	**3 054**	722	350
Turkmenistan	109	0	**109**	0	0
Uganda	56	1	**57**	0	131
Ukraine	361	11	**372**	0	0
United Arab Emirates	6 726	501	**7 227**	0	297
United Kingdom	280 480	82 781	**363 261**	0	506
United Rep. of Tanzania	60	283	**343**	51	281
United States	1141 538	92 068	**1233 606**	9 989	0
Uruguay	20 731	270	**21 001**	0	162
Uzbekistan	12 397	1	**12 398**	0	0
Vanuatu	9	0	**9**	0	0
Venezuela	38 478	18	**38 496**	0	77
Viet Nam	121	327	**448**	0	0
Yemen	753	322	**1 075**	0	321
Yugoslavia	117	0	**117**	0	0
Zambia	2	232	**234**	100	232
Zimbabwe	- 4	2	**- 2**	0	0
Total Member States	**5 119 307**	**876 040**	**5 995 347**	**41 860**	**202 750**
Non-member States or areas					
Anguilla	0	0	**0**	0	0
Aruba	195	0	**195**	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	**0**	0	0
British Virgin Islands	- 20	0	**- 20**	0	0
Cayman Islands	20	0	**20**	0	0
Cook Islands	1	0	**1**	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	**0**	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	**0**	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	**0**	0	0
Guam	0	0	**0**	0	0
Holy See	0	0	**0**	0	0
Hong Kong, China	5 662	0	**5 662**	0	0

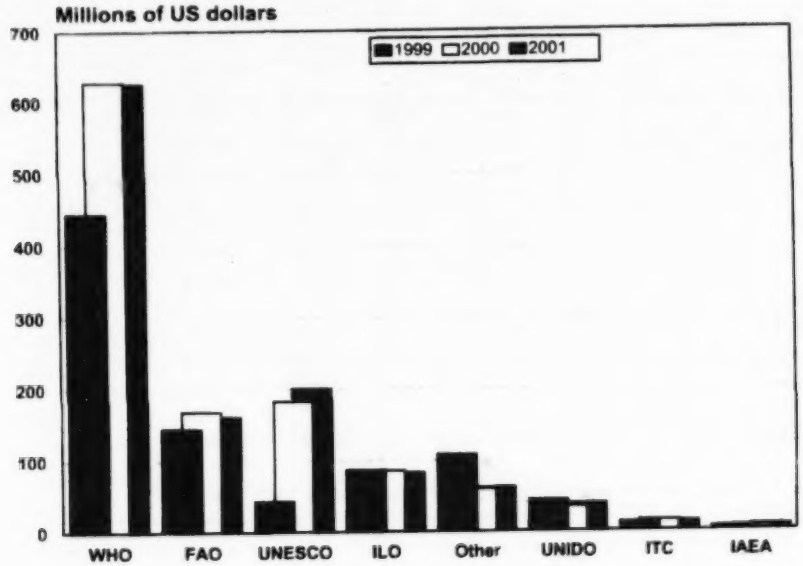
Table A-3 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Memo item Govern. self support. (5)
Non-member States or areas					
Kiribati	5	0	5	0	0
Macau, China	0	62	62	0	62
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	15	0	15	0	0
Nauru	3	0	3	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	15	0	15	0	0
Niue	1	0	1	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	1	0	1	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	424	0	424	0	0
Tuvalu	15	0	15	0	0
Other	140	59 155	59 295	0	59 436
Total non-members	**6 477**	**59 217**	**65 694**	**0**	**59 498**
Total countries	**5 125 784**	**935 257**	**6 061 041**	**0**	**262 248**
Assessed contrib. spec. agencies' regular budgets	0	0	423 991	0	0
European Union	253 975	0	253 975	0	0
Intergovt.	172 118	16 080	188 198	0	0
Non-govt.	105 096	25 309	130 405	0	0
GCO cost operations	-84 303	182 257	97 954	0	0
Total, Intergovt/ non-govt org.	**446 886**	**223 646**	**1 094 523**	**0**	0 **0**
Not elsewhere classified	547 562	30 388	577 950	0	0
Subtotal	**6 120 232**	**1 189 291**	**7 733 514**	**41 860**	**262 248**

Table A-4. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 2001
(Thousands of US dollars)

	WHO	FAO	UNIDO	ILO	UNESCO	ITC	IAEA	Other	Total
Australia	6 800	1 577	2	25	59	0	9	77	**8 549**
Austria	101	71	3 537	100	216	0	26	114	**4 165**
Belgium	5 225	7 766	359	3 505	1 871	0	6	0	**18 732**
Canada	21 165	902	1	1 917	231	623	16	173	**25 028**
Denmark	10 944	1 321	3 122	6 745	4 681	1 621	0	247	**28 681**
Finland	1 904	1 618	49	770	748	441	13	106	**5 649**
France	1 447	1 390	1 621	1 891	2 054	1 054	501	572	**10 531**
Germany	2 890	721	- 472	4 157	1 696	917	37	164	**10 111**
Italy	21 946	19 222	9 549	10 704	23 946	89	0	452	**85 908**
Japan	453	6 557	4 695	3 093	21 940	0	137	2 392	**39 267**
Netherlands	87 444	32 567	903	17 108	4 735	1 640	3	105	**144 505**
Norway	26 155	9 720	19	5 944	5 694	1 068	453	1 612	**50 664**
Sweden	8 725	7 877	- 92	6 246	2 064	875	82	2 427	**28 204**
Switzerland	7 156	2 323	2 298	754	822	3 249	42	113	**16 756**
United Kingdom	67 193	7 491	194	6 439	694	508	187	75	**82 781**
United States	79 208	5 324	15	3 397	2 154	0	1 935	36	**92 068**
Other countries	71 003	33 755	7 229	6 538	114 666	250	2 257	47 958	**283 656**
Total countries	**419 761**	**140 202**	**33 027**	**79 333**	**188 272**	**12 335**	**5 705**	**56 622**	**935 257**
Multilateral non-United Nations system	8 542	20 869	2 322	1 937	4 444	126	911	2 238	**41 389**
Non-governmental organizations	168 473	0	2 914	1 629	6 968	0	0	2 273	**182 257**
Total multilateral and non-governmental organizations	**177 015**	**20 869**	**5 236**	**3 566**	**11 412**	**126**	**911**	**4 511**	**223 646**
Not elsewhere classified	28 960	289	446	0	0	0	0	693	**30 388**
Grand total	**625 736**	**161 360**	**38 710**	**82 899**	**199 684**	**12 461**	**6 616**	**61 826**	**1 189 291**

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 1999, 2000, 2001



Sources of extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 2001

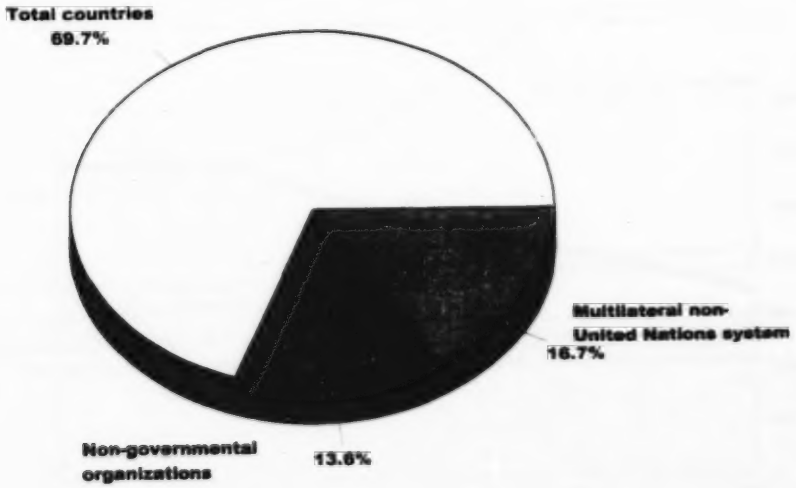


Table A-5. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by donor, 1997-2001 (Thousands of US dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Australia	15 430	8 702	8 796	13 403	8 549
Austria	4 249	3 353	3 876	2 128	4 165
Belgium	11 774	17 895	15 263	15 623	18 732
Canada	1 440	10 290	7 296	12 458	25 028
Denmark	28 621	34 280	25 677	30 783	28 681
Finland	4 918	7 610	6 812	9 065	5 649
France	6 642	9 433	11 587	11 060	10 531
Germany	26 683	22 888	19 390	10 090	10 111
Italy	45 826	35 401	56 144	76 117	85 908
Japan	45 604	25 461	68 725	67 100	39 267
Netherlands	86 822	82 214	75 844	132 793	144 505
Norway	36 472	47 783	41763	44 593	50 664
Sweden	24 539	26 782	34 208	30 373	28 204
Switzerland	16 868	15 775	18 939	19 313	16 756
United Kingdom	26 009	41 403	56 786	133 658	82 781
United States of America	43 067	56 208	93 035	99 593	92 068
Other countries	140 336	216 311	199 944	233 803	283 656
Total Countries	**565 300**	**661 785**	**744 085**	**941 951**	**935 257**
Multilateral non-United Nations system	28 342	49 714	38 031	32 858	41 389
Non-governmental organizations	76 931	121 583	162 297	182 868	182 257
Total inter/non-governmental	**105 273**	**171 297**	**200 328**	**215 726**	**223 646**
Not elsewhere classified	24 950	19 593	31 349	20 588	30 388
Grand total	**695 523**	**852 675**	**975 763**	**1 178 265**	**1 189 291**

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialzed and technical agencies, grand total, 1997-2001

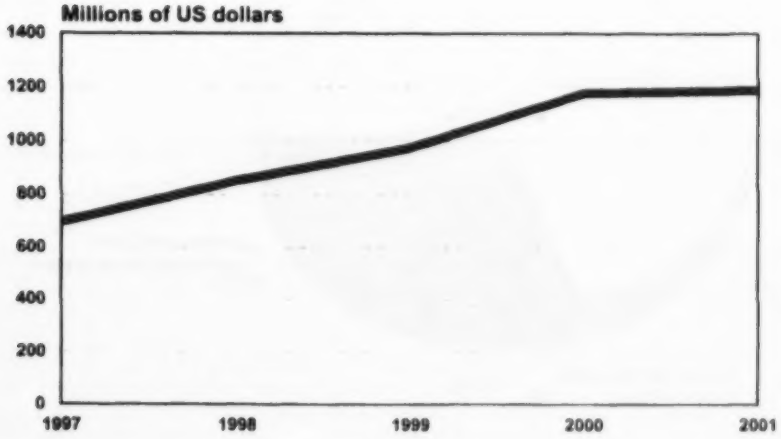
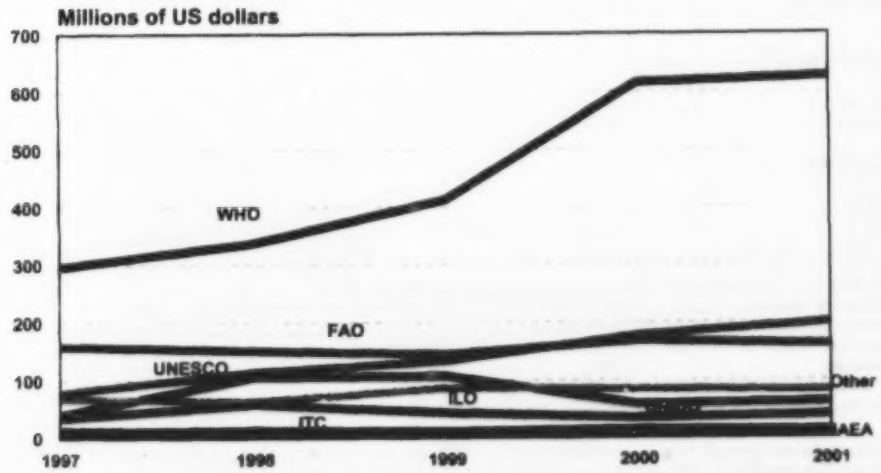


Table A-6. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by agency, 1997-2001 (Thousands of US dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
WHO	295 838	337 432	444 144	627 946	625 736
FAO	159 014	151 460	144 920	168 264	161 360
UNIDO	34 982	58 962	43 639	34 556	38 710
ILO	68 634	64 187	86 480	85 649	82 899
UNESCO	78 909	114 295	133 326	182 666	199 684
ITC	9 340	13 547	11 386	14 214	12 461
IAEA	7 295	5 398	4 254	4 946	6 616
Other	41 511	107 395	107 614	60 025	61 826
Grand total	**695 523**	**852 676**	**975 763**	**1 178 266**	**1 189 292**

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by agency, 1997-2001



Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system

Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1997-2001

(Millions of current US dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS					
1. Financed by UNDP a/	1 528.7	1 763.6	1 631.8	1 457.9	1 526.2
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	271.9	367.2	412.3	459.7	500.4
3. Financed by UNFPA	214.4	216.6	187.1	134.1	313.6
4. Financed by UNICEF	672.6	645.0	817.9	885.0	1011.9
5. Financed by WFP b/	1 081.2	1 237.5	1 429.8	1 491.1	1 744.1
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from regular budgets c/	402.6	297.3	444.0	473.0	424.0
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources d/	603.8	738.3	1 123.3	1 593.3	1612.7
Grand total	**4 775.2**	**5 265.5**	**6 046.2**	**6 494.1**	**7 132.9**
CONCESSIONAL LOANS					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	258.9	298.7	321.5	283.4	297.0
MEMO ITEMS					
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS					
UNDP management service agreements e/	163.1	149.8	176.4	113.7	135.9
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
"Self-supporting" expenditures f/	70.0	135.3	163.6	589.0	570.8

Source: See table A-1. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information.

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from government cost-sharing contributions.

b/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures and WFP project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most were financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

c/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO.

d/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Starting in 1998 it includes UNEP extrabudgetary expenditures.

Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, as noted in memo items.

e/ Represents services engaged by Governments receiving loans and credits from international development banks or resources from bilateral donors. These are management services agreements signed by UNDP and carried out by UNOPS on behalf of UNDP.

f/ The amounts of recipient Governments' own resources spent, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary) are here separated out for reference.

Table B-2. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by recipient country or region, 2001 (development grants and loans from IFAD) (Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient Member States										
Afghanistan	7 746	1 364	771	29 870	119 050	3 600	6 255	**168 656**	0	3 600
Albania	3 186	730	449	5 866	1 663	416	1 353	**13 673**	2 331	508
Algeria	1 193	68	1 168	1 252	6 738	1 318	973	**12 709**	288	96
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	**92**	0	0
Angola	2 519	793	1 726	15 884	94 033	1 451	8 100	**124 506**	1 326	5 871
Antigua and Barbuda	49	66	0	0	0	419	0	**534**	0	0
Argentina	135 634	1 289	6	3 367	0	1 927	8 798	**151 022**	1 215	5 450
Azerbaijan	3 610	468	778	1 548	5 653	388	152	**12 597**	1 928	165
Bahamas	- 15	- 20	0	0	0	430	56	**451**	0	56
Bahrain	1 190	46	9	0	0	390	61	**1 695**	0	55
Bangladesh	13 738	500	13 718	31 155	45 922	6 619	10 408	**122 060**	10 383	5 198
Barbados	4	341	0	0	0	690	1	**1 036**	0	1
Belize	4	2 247	0	996	204	643	23	**4 116**	169	3
Benin	1 262	577	1 867	3 613	1 287	1 044	1 888	**11 538**	2 873	1 549
Bhutan	1 987	1 459	626	2 203	1 990	949	109	**9 322**	838	44
Bolivia	23 929	1 711	2 722	7 532	6 001	2 315	5 330	**49 539**	1 468	1 269
Botswana	3 864	443	1 006	1 341	0	487	380	**7 521**	0	303
Brazil	209 477	10 329	1 222	7 401	4 714	3 816	125 743	**362 703**	6 728	120 119
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	**55**	0	0
Bulgaria	18 235	452	133	0	0	794	328	**19 943**	0	26
Burkina Faso	4 434	1 108	1 415	7 996	1 805	1 575	3 289	**21 621**	3 691	2 653
Burundi	5 795	5 551	784	11 262	24 222	518	313	**48 444**	2 216	222
Cambodia	6 973	13 231	3 054	13 206	25 206	2 134	8 738	**72 541**	3 998	2 036
Cameroon	2 438	150	1 336	4 357	1 086	1 668	1 283	**12 318**	1 674	906
Cape Verde	338	997	846	868	649	1 107	698	**5 503**	342	35
Central African Republic	1 315	1 308	746	2 714	710	1 113	605	**8 510**	537	587

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient Member States										
Chad	3 478	34	933	4 107	10 339	1 800	2 063	**22 755**	1 229	1 990
Chile	20 083	756	61	891	0	1 362	1 050	**24 203**	0	232
China	28 728	22 415	3 630	16 242	12 495	7 042	21 588	**112 140**	17 285	2 477
Colombia	130 466	844	703	3 863	0	1 668	1 316	**138 859**	239	386
Comoros	1 101	1 311	490	740	0	631	125	**4 398**	471	93
Congo	3 879	1 158	271	3 110	2 608	960	1 976	**13 963**	0	1 015
Costa Rica	4 172	1 818	237	1 070	0	1 017	1 834	**10 148**	395	446
Côte d'Ivoire	2 620	845	991	4 605	3 988	1 191	3 252	**17 692**	1 530	988
Cuba	2 207	3 541	567	1 804	2 961	1 708	993	**13 781**	0	94
Cyprus	12 019	41	0	0	0	338	121	**12 520**	0	10
Czech Republic	138	294	0	0	0	306	201	**939**	0	174
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	1 051	464	722	6 663	230 859	2 600	4 200	**246 558**	5 360	2 242
Dem. Republic of the Congo	5 242	242	1 740	35 844	31 571	2 320	23 303	**100 262**	0	19 490
Djibouti	568	201	539	893	7 685	839	43	**10 768**	0	2
Dominica	48	197	0	0	0	380	42	**667**	392	42
Dominican Republic	8 309	765	979	4 886	2 924	1 078	1 213	**20 154**	1 706	797
Ecuador	30 235	1 004	953	3 011	2 275	1 073	2 215	**40 767**	7 340	314
Egypt	19 374	3 679	3 169	6 963	1 548	3 371	2 973	**41 078**	2 559	1 031
El Salvador	17 106	3 796	952	4 992	8 233	1 375	1 639	**38 093**	4 073	174
Equatorial Guinea	1 138	- 85	522	646	0	454	12	**2 686**	21	12
Eritrea	6 374	6 775	2 705	10 841	46 046	550	1 894	**75 184**	4 382	325
Ethiopia	18 833	2 173	3 328	42 614	168 377	2 271	18 342	**255 938**	5 268	12 067
Fed. States of Micronesia	55	387	66	0	0	304	43	**854**	1 102	39
Fiji	629	125	115	0	0	900	52	**1 821**	0	33
Gabon	448	216	181	1 370	259	588	753	**3 816**	0	237
Gambia	2 311	571	409	1 739	1 967	1 119	789	**8 905**	2 064	95

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient Member States										
Ghana	4 293	2 416	2 795	8 936	1 109	1 509	4 348	**25 406**	4 403	2 687
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	133	619	**753**	0	619
Grenada	60	93	0	0	0	204	0	**357**	0	0
Guatemala	36 897	3 106	612	5 234	2 265	637	3 837	**52 588**	2 175	130
Guinea	1 492	837	799	7 278	8 995	1 433	949	**21 783**	8 384	734
Guinea-Bissau	1 174	1 330	501	1 444	1 251	1 468	1 806	**8 974**	0	204
Guyana	1 906	874	66	859	0	563	2	**4 270**	898	0
Haiti	3 016	2 476	2 872	3 806	5 165	1 322	1 677	**20 333**	2 723	57
Honduras	38 530	8 897	1 345	2 300	7 296	454	3 555	**62 376**	9 061	575
Hungary	389	19	0	0	0	548	137	**1 093**	0	0
India	20 568	17 002	11 090	103 221	21 546	7 744	27 011	**208 181**	12 336	22 468
Indonesia	9 542	8 641	6 777	10 284	15 830	6 412	6 189	**63 676**	14 031	3 792
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 502	6 304	2 132	4 440	3 373	3 186	6 577	**27 513**	0	2 749
Iraq	1 121	95 368	255	7 499	26 587	1 881	158 964	**291 674**	0	1 278
Jamaica	297	202	- 11	1 235	0	1 338	37	**3 099**	0	0
Jordan	2 984	937	846	1 454	1 579	1 783	2 214	**11 796**	5 918	45
Kazakhstan	1 639	4 190	676	14 309	0	821	723	**22 358**	0	322
Kenya	7 219	1 652	2 108	12 254	122 255	1 490	3 233	**150 212**	1 300	1 907
Kuwait	2 998	0	0	0	0	181	45	**3 223**	0	45
Kyrgyzstan	1 429	1 105	455	2 453	0	362	577	**6 380**	847	490
Lao People's Dem. Republic	3 930	1 815	1 869	4 571	2 623	1 651	1 361	**17 820**	3 614	648
Lebanon	6 531	1 046	1 071	1 355	0	1 191	1 561	**12 755**	3 139	355
Lesotho	748	435	245	1 219	872	811	39	**4 370**	579	7
Liberia	3 233	12	823	5 303	12 721	1 341	926	**24 359**	0	814
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 219	326	0	0	0	1 102	3 318	**7 966**	0	3 111
Madagascar	6 519	3 358	1 769	6 290	5 058	1 749	2 915	**27 658**	6 479	298

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient Member States										
Malawi	3 943	3 753	2 482	11 207	7 050	1 727	570	**30 732**	4 255	309
Malaysia	1 096	3 327	143	678	0	1 187	202	**6 636**	0	59
Maldives	1 046	575	733	654	0	828	177	**4 013**	635	177
Mali	5 016	3 326	2 074	9 305	4 135	1 397	3 359	**28 611**	3 160	2 176
Malta	0	10	0	0	0	213	26	**249**	0	15
Marshall Islands	93	0	50	0	0	201	- 7	**338**	0	0
Mauritania	1 682	1 993	1 292	2 437	3 472	911	786	**12 572**	1 255	225
Mauritius	202	246	193	561	0	659	493	**2 354**	426	351
Mexico	3 189	2 373	1 560	2 513	0	2 520	2 353	**14 508**	9 067	1 607
Mongolia	3 256	1 165	2 166	2 443	0	3 093	1 992	**14 114**	750	318
Morocco	2 908	686	827	2 295	2 045	2 927	3 533	**15 221**	3 504	428
Mozambique	23 891	7 864	5 784	23 070	17 889	1 315	12 642	**92 454**	5 503	1 605
Myanmar	15 949	0	1 464	14 534	1 337	3 335	2 733	**39 353**	0	1 534
Namibia	515	87	550	1 941	1 094	1 666	881	**6 734**	261	612
Nepal	9 365	1 501	4 888	13 140	16 543	3 260	5 166	**53 864**	3 283	3 442
Nicaragua	5 148	4 271	2 433	3 175	11 736	1 115	2 636	**30 514**	3 693	702
Niger	5 439	1 321	2 341	8 184	6 468	2 148	2 989	**28 891**	2 286	1 613
Nigeria	9 799	3 841	5 628	46 319	0	3 280	18 691	**87 557**	352	16 995
Oman	0	0	27	521	0	687	547	**1 782**	0	517
Pakistan	10 229	5 173	3 277	33 070	10 390	3 769	8 320	**74 228**	5 101	6 182
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	**175**	0	0
Panama	117 768	553	399	1 533	0	628	529	**121 410**	2 080	529
Papua New Guinea	2 317	377	543	1 112	0	1 282	330	**5 961**	529	263
Paraguay	28 320	939	649	1 047	0	539	148	**31 642**	1 553	4
Peru	43 761	3 250	1 590	4 360	3 153	2 090	4 873	**63 077**	4 351	3 510
Philippines	4 681	1 683	2 915	8 995	0	4 084	4 615	**26 973**	4 690	1 437

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient Member States										
Poland	1 371	740	109	0	0	565	23	**2 807**	0	20
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	118	26	**143**	0	24
Qatar	0	72	0	0	0	216	353	**640**	0	1
Republic of Korea	370	27	0	0	0	781	187	**1 365**	0	187
Romania	1 451	129	483	1 824	0	1 143	684	**5 714**	0	- 10
Rwanda	3 173	8 649	1 556	5 792	20 806	1 487	1 037	**42 501**	5 226	- 428
Samoa	382	88	50	0	0	771	6	**1 297**	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	427	56	581	946	499	484	99	**3 092**	242	58
Saudi Arabia	3 591	0	4	0	0	565	14 071	**18 231**	0	14 040
Senegal	2 593	1 918	2 191	4 768	2 470	1 553	3 912	**19 405**	2 805	131
Seychelles	27	18	59	0	0	715	42	**861**	0	42
Sierra Leone	3 542	190	500	11 198	16 714	1 462	5 170	**38 776**	0	1 685
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	75	123	**198**	0	123
Solomon Islands	1 092	153	77	0	0	820	65	**2 208**	0	72
Somalia	11 920	1 684	147	18 572	6 202	2 388	7 010	**47 924**	0	1 983
South Africa	1 978	186	1 576	4 390	0	2 631	1 451	**12 212**	0	622
Sri Lanka	3 534	590	1 385	5 086	3 548	3 586	1 813	**19 542**	3 868	201
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	78	0	0	0	311	0	**389**	0	0
Saint Lucia	0	52	0	0	0	289	26	**367**	226	25
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13	4	0	0	0	260	0	**277**	0	0
Sudan	2 652	1 392	2 467	22 401	118 808	5 945	9 634	**163 299**	4 207	4 858
Suriname	106	6 334	39	0	0	371	265	**7 114**	0	1
Swaziland	540	183	201	778	0	1 080	110	**2 892**	41	110
Syrian Arab Republic	1 135	1 608	2 491	940	2 416	2 787	4 361	**15 738**	4 067	2 367
Tajikistan	4 737	614	631	1 773	37 869	427	1 335	**47 386**	0	553
Thailand	1 271	389	707	4 109	0	2 692	1 391	**10 558**	0	- 10

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient Member States										
The FYR of Macedonia	1 132	409	0	6 352	829	500	3 069	**12 290**	0	799
Timor-Leste	3 794	586	281	5 763	6 488	571	2 339	**19 822**	0	781
Togo	2 424	97	1 239	3 533	0	1 276	2 361	**10 929**	450	593
Trinidad and Tobago	113	407	0	0	0	473	94	**1 087**	0	0
Tunisia	493	465	765	1 058	0	1 377	2 696	**6 855**	3 847	736
Turkey	2 981	859	724	3 631	0	759	1 830	**10 784**	2 771	608
Turkmenistan	1 056	202	693	1 262	1 973	141	67	**5 395**	0	67
Uganda	4 436	4 746	4 831	14 858	27 344	2 200	5 669	**64 084**	3 668	2 954
United Arab Emirates	3 879	0	0	0	0	256	611	**4 746**	0	611
United Republic of Tanzania	6 667	3 785	4 095	15 085	55 201	2 173	5 282	**92 290**	7 189	2 723
Uruguay	21 172	748	134	942	0	767	475	**24 238**	487	219
Uzbekistan	13 370	342	719	1 899	0	522	353	**17 205**	0	77
Vanuatu	136	14	71	0	0	502	13	**736**	0	4
Venezuela	32 677	1 735	640	1 842	10	1 131	1 610	**39 644**	2 375	399
Viet Nam	12 208	6 564	3 903	10 653	193	6 000	4 196	**43 718**	9 561	973
Yemen	7 760	1 731	4 002	6 714	4 597	3 000	4 482	**32 286**	4 514	2 944
Yugoslavia	15 902	4 095	1 563	11 883	68 126	132	8 950	**110 651**	0	1 953
Zambia	4 030	1 316	1 078	9 747	12 788	2 077	1 843	**32 878**	3 027	437
Zimbabwe	2 485	2 001	1 623	4 694	1 240	2 012	4 110	**18 164**	4 609	2 002
	1 413 198	364 785	183 367	890 646	1 587 026	218 944	691 364	**5 349 329**	293 222	329 031
Total recipient Member States	**1 413 198**	**364 785**	**183 367**	**890 646**	**1 587 026**	**218 944**	**691 364**	**0** **5 349 330**	**293 222**	**329 031**
Recipient non-member States or areas										
Anguilla	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	**14**	0	0

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Recipient non-member States or areas										
Aruba	175	0	0	0	0	90	0	265	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	113	0	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	83	90	50	0	0	332	0	555	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	106	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	110	873	983	0	0
Hong Kong, China	32	0	0	0	0	10	0	42	0	0
Kiribati	18	129	11	0	0	285	0	443	0	0
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	41	9	50	0	9
Montserrat	128	6	0	0	0	0	15	148	0	15
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	126	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	163	0	0	0	0	152	0	315	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0
Niue	37	51	0	0	0	59	11	158	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	0	0
Saint Helena	385	0	0	0	0	46	0	431	0	0
Tokelau Islands	98	0	0	0	0	2	0	100	0	0
Tonga	11	31	24	0	0	741	0	807	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	380	0	0	0	0	12	0	392	0	0
Tuvalu	157	0	0	0	0	58	0	215	0	0
Total recipient non-member States or areas	**1 681**	**307**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**2 410**	**908**	**5 390**	**0**	**24**

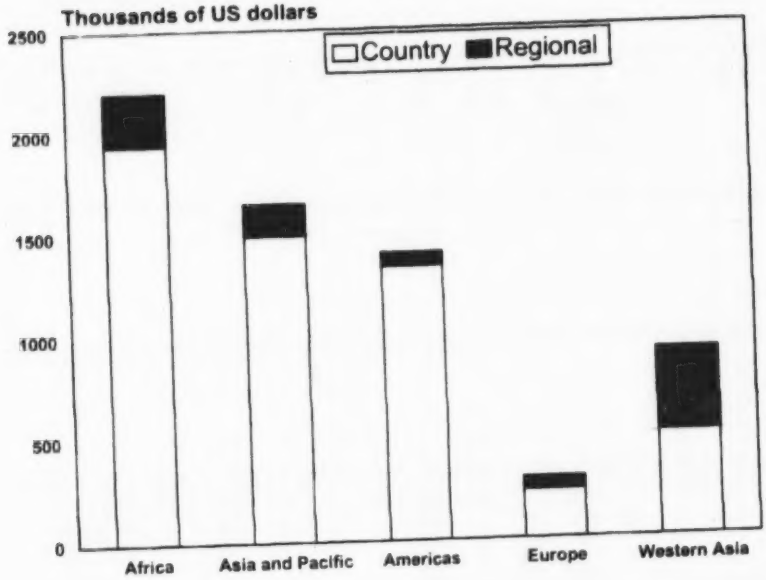
Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agency		Total develop. grants (8)	IFAD (9)	Self-support. expend. (10)
						Regular budgets (6)	Extra-budgetary (7)			
Total recipient countries	**1 414 879**	**365 092**	**183 451**	**890 646**	**1 587 026**	**221 354**	**692 272**	**5 354 720**	**293 222**	**329 055**
Total other	**25 788**	**8 713**	**2 224**	**8 345**	**92 418**	**12 301**	**37 692**	**187 481**	**3 789**	**22 332**
Total all countries	**1 440 667**	**373 805**	**185 675**	**898 991**	**1 679 444**	**233 654**	**729 964**	**5 542 201**	**297 011**	**351 387**
Inter country										
Africa	24 147	13 233	2 787	7 745	12 653	32 275	165 917	**258 758**	0	134 735
Asia and the Pacific	12 692	13 615	8 900	4 211	41 376	26 560	47 978	**155 332**	0	20 291
Europe	3 142	6 853	810	1 915	4 929	21 612	22 166	**61 427**	0	12 866
Latin America	10 291	7 509	1 503	1 665	517	21 108	24 580	**67 173**	0	4 942
Arab States	4 318	3 401	694	1 421	0	21 655	365 808	**397 297**	0	8 770
Global	15 954	34 982	0	29 102	0	8 979	145 290	**234 307**	0	50 730
Interregional	9 422	15 606	109 828	0	0	55 411	122 280	**312 550**	0	133
Total inter country	**79 966**	**95 201**	**124 522**	**46 059**	**59 475**	**187 601**	**894 020**	**1 486 843**	**0**	**232 468**
Not elsewhere classified	5 543	31 426	3 428	66 873	5 154	2 736	-11 302	**103 858**	0	-12 983
Grand total	**1 526 176**	**500 432**	**313 625**	**1 011 923**	**1 744 073**	**423 991**	**1 612 681**	**7 132 902**	**297 011**	**570 871**

Table B-3. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, regional summary, 2001
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies RB & XB	Total develop. grants	Memo items	
								IFAD	Self-support.
AFRICA									
Country	217 788	88 285	79 298	428 619	861 402	267 251	**1942 643**	107 929	102 148
Regional	24 147	13 233	2 787	7 745	12 652	198 193	**258 757**	0	134 735
Subtotal	**241 935**	**101 518**	**82 085**	**436 364**	**874 054**	**465 444**	**2 201 400**	**107 929**	**236 884**
ASIA AND PACIFIC									
Country	193 547	103 274	71 258	345 334	562 890	218 090	**1494 394**	100 139	63 430
Regional	12 692	13 615	8 900	4 211	41 377	74 538	**155 333**	0	20 291
Subtotal	**206 239**	**116 889**	**80 158**	**349 545**	**604 267**	**292 629**	**1 649 727**	**100 139**	**83 721**
AMERICAS									
Country	915 719	65 221	20 730	68 655	56 940	208 513	**1335 779**	62 414	137 154
Regional	10 291	7 509	1 503	1 665	517	45 688	**67 173**	0	4 942
Subtotal	**926 010**	**72 731**	**22 233**	**70 319**	**57 457**	**254 202**	**1 402 952**	**62 414**	**142 096**
WESTERN ASIA									
Country	51 338	134 474	11 197	26 738	72 746	211 780	**508 273**	23 678	23 113
Regional	4 318	3 401	694	1 421	0	387 464	**397 298**	0	8 770
Subtotal	**55 656**	**137 875**	**11 891**	**28 159**	**72 746**	**599 244**	**905 571**	**23 678**	**31 883**
EUROPE									
Country	62 453	13 771	4 267	31 887	82 429	40 139	**234 946**	2 851	8 511
Regional	3 142	6 853	810	1 915	4 929	43 778	**61 427**	0	12 866
Subtotal	**65 595**	**20 623**	**5 077**	**33 802**	**87 358**	**83 917**	**296 373**	**2 851**	**21 378**
Interregional, global, other countries and not elsewhere classified	30 741	50 796	112 181	93 733	48 192	341 237	**676 880**	0	54 908
Grand total	**1 526 176**	**500 432**	**313 625**	**1 011 923**	**1 744 074**	**2 036 672**	**7 132 902**	**297 011**	**570 869**

Grant expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by region, 2001



Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by region, 2001

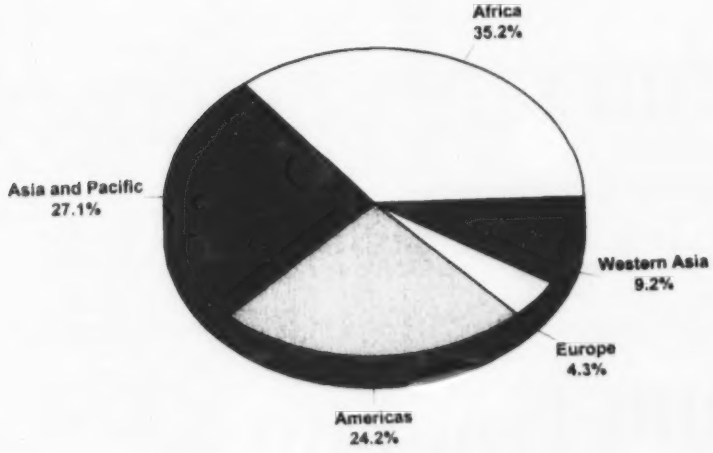
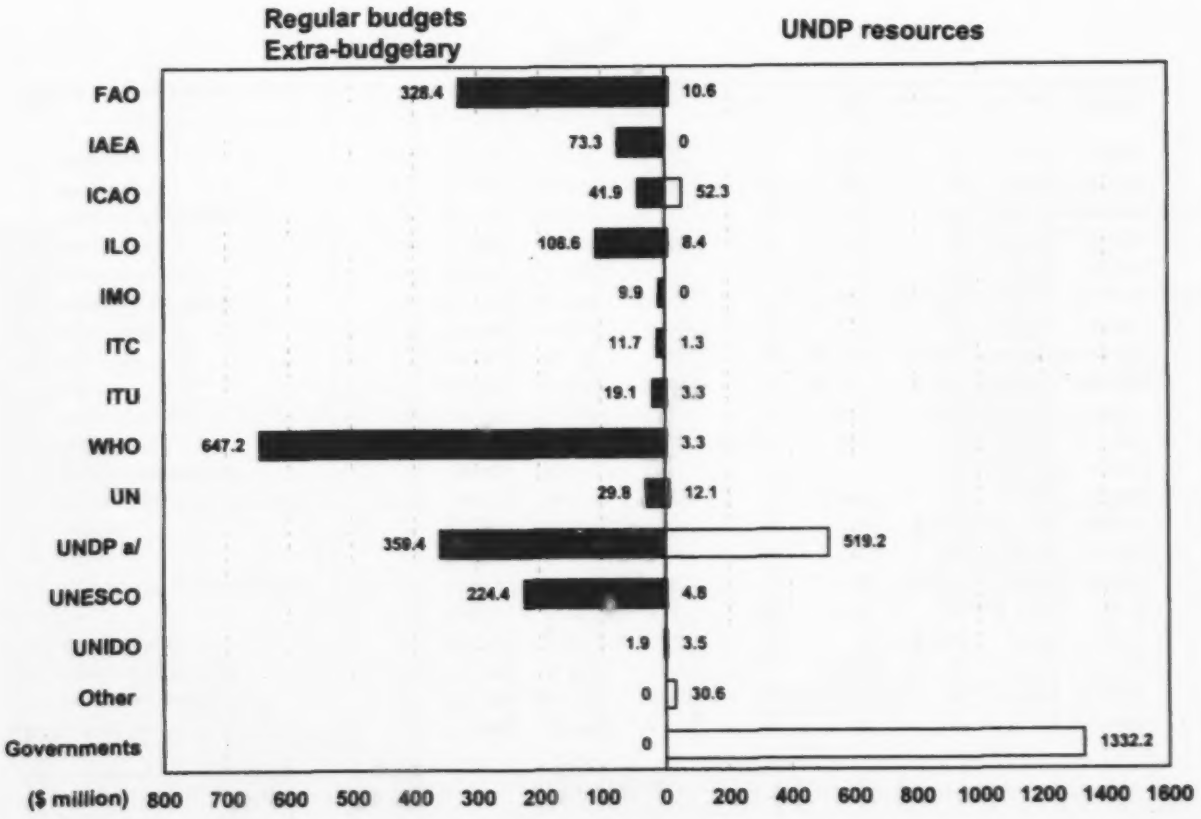


Table B-4. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2001
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total	UNDP	UNDP admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budget	Extra budgetary
UN/DESA	52 959	9 641	6 504	2 038	0	0	7 126	27 650
ECA	8 350	485	0	1 499	0	0	3 179	3 187
ECE	7 997	138	0	143	0	0	1 560	6 156
ECLAC	11 279	796	54	409	0	0	2 387	7 633
ESCAP	10 583	611	0	740	0	0	0	9 232
ESCWA	2 316	283	0	374	0	0	1 517	142
UNCHS	28 166	12 751	2 181	0	0	0	922	12 311
UNCTAD	17 717	2 343	0	0	0	0	909	14 464
UNEP	58 938	0	0	0	0	0	4 570	54 368
Subtotal	**198 304**	**27 049**	**8 739**	**5 203**	**0**	**0**	**22 171**	**135 143**
FAO	341 142	10 971	- 233	2 013	0	0	43 314	285 078
IAEA	73 313	- 76	0	0	0	0	68 050	5 339
ICAO	94 259	52 253	59	0	0	0	000	41 947
ILO	119 578	8 105	373	2 429	0	0	19 966	88 706
IMF	1 970	1 970	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	10 252	174	164	0	0	0	2 708	7 206
ITC	13 011	1 267	0	0	0	0	0	11 744
ITU	22 447	3 320	0	0	0	0	8 775	10 352
WHO	653 668	1 417	0	5 052	0	0	186 325	460 874
WIPO	40 445	131	0	0	0	0	33 750	6 564
WMO	4 883	4 657	226	0	0	0	0	0
WTO	2 604	1 224	0	0	0	0	632	747
WORLD BANK	2 656	1 911	745	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	1 744 073	0	0	0	0	1 744 073	0	0
UNDP a/	859 555	176 815	322 390	976	0	0	12 681	346 693
UNESCO	232 094	4 813	0	2 888	0	0	24 216	200 176
UNFPA	188 735	0	0	188 735	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	1 011 922	0	0	0	1 011 922	0	0	0
UNIDO	74 092	3 085	482	0	0	0	5 623	64 902
UPU	2 053	126	000	0	0	0	351	1 576
Other	30 634	7 008	23 626	0	0	0	0	0
Government	1 405 007	1 201 065	131 173	72 769	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	65 139	18 892	12 687	33 560	0	0	0	0
Grand total	**7 191 838**	**1 526 176**	**500 432**	**313 625**	**1 011 922**	**1 744 073**	**428 561**	**1 667 049**

a/ includes UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS.

Expenditures on grant-financed development activities by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities and UNDP share in it, 2001 (Thousands of US dollars)



a/ Includes UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS

Table B-5. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector, 2001
(Thousands of US dollars)

ACC programme classification categories	% of total	Total	UNDP	UNDP admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	RB	XB
01 Political affairs	0.6	41 892	13 073	24 722	0	0	0	0	4 097
02 General development issues	8.2	571 538	304 683	67 602	0	135 404	0	15 685	48 164
03 General statistics	1.0	71 133	15 229	7 049	0	37 055	0	2 046	9 754
04 Natural resources	2.8	196 708	110 899	22 403	0	0	45 760	5 145	12 501
05 Energy	2.1	151 551	42 611	93 141	0	0	0	8 091	7 709
06 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	9.7	692 004	280 740	16 667	0	0	44 427	54 304	295 866
07 Industry	2.3	163 748	144 493	4 131	0	0	0	3 732	11 391
08 Transport	2.4	171 116	105 938	1 033	0	0	5 967	3 191	54 987
09 Communications and information	2.0	148 670	68 377	549	0	37 364	0	12 416	29 965
10 Trade and development	1.0	76 805	45 446	2 011	0	0	0	1 928	27 420
11 Population	4.5	324 181	3 118	- 6	313 625	6 280	0	199	965
12 Human settlements	1.4	97 175	32 388	6 653	0	9 572	3 781	922	43 860
13 Health	17.7	1 263 927	75 086	4 007	0	457 137	54 134	206 885	466 679
14 Education	5.1	370 047	68 130	4 473	0	124 775	71 050	13 290	88 329
15 Employment	1.8	126 248	74 830	9 967	0	0	0	11 880	29 572
16 Humanitarian assistance	28.2	2 017 121	34 710	30 423	0	70 491	1 518 956	13 324	349 218
17 Social development	3.6	255 963	25 305	37 796	0	125 773	0	6 050	61 039
18 Culture	0.6	41 003	6 536	1 705	0	0	0	13 054	19 706
19 Science and technology	1.8	127 669	56 939	16 226	0	0	0	42 509	11 996
20 Environment	2.6	185 296	15 202	122 189	0	8 072	0	8 293	31 540
21 Unspecified	0.6	39 107	2 443	27 693	0	0	0	1 048	7 923
Total	100	7 132 902	1 526 177	500 432	313 625	1 011 923	1 744 074	423 991	1 612 680

Table B-6. United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries, 1999-2001, by source of funding

Source of funds	Millions of dollars			% of total allotted to least developed countries		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
UNDP main programmes	325.1	208.8	230.5	19	14	16
UNDP administered funds	113.6	84.1	94.6	27	18	19
UNFPA	63.1	45.9	89.2	33	34	29
UNICEF	352.5	371.2	447.4	43	41	45
Regular budget and extra-budgetary funds of agencies	169.4	210.3	261.1	11	15	13
WFP	722.4	859.9	942.2	50	57	54
IFAD a/	91.7	92.1	112.6	28	32	38

a/ Loan disbursements.

Expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries, 1999 to 2001, by source of funding

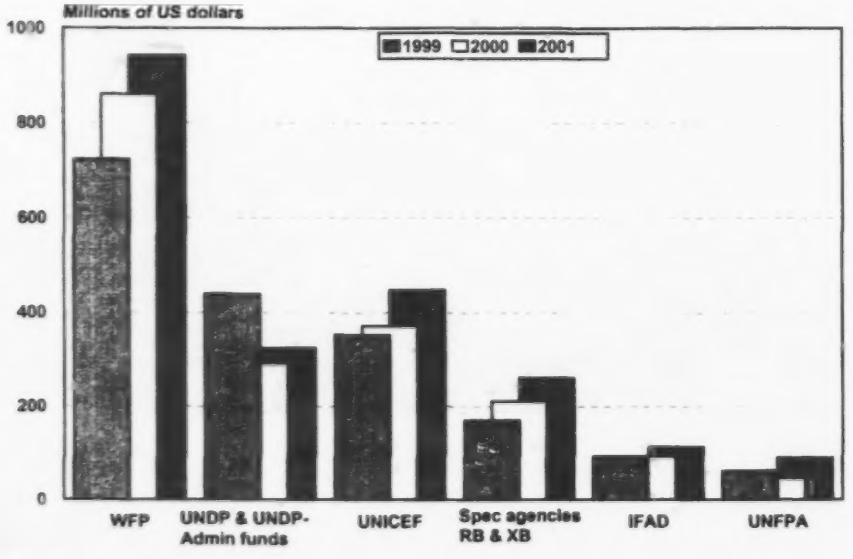


Table C. Total procurement, by agency, 2000-2001
(Thousands of US dollars)

Agency	2000			2001			Grand total
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	
ECLAC	1.43	1.42	0	1.45	1.25	4.16	4.16
ESCAP	6.28	0.52	6.80	2.15	2.53	3.60	10.40
ESCWA	0.96	1.45	2.41	1.10	1.39	2.87	5.28
FAO	135.16	13.25	148.41	126.20	26.83	153.03	301.44
IAEA	42.80	12.19	54.99	52.85	13.23	66.08	121.07
ILO	1.20	17.07	18.27	12.25	21.38	33.63	51.90
IMO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITU	3.66	1.65	5.31	1.40	0.10	1.50	6.81
UNCTAD	0.95	0.02	0.97	0.39	1.40	1.79	2.76
UNON*	3.63	74.96	78.59	4.95	155.88	160.83	239.42
UNOPS	104.64	49.39	154.03	105.63	54.46	160.09	314.12
UNESCO	19.91	91.00	110.91	29.95	0	29.95	140.86
UNFPA	61.72	5.72	67.44	122.12	10.30	132.42	199.86
UNICEF	502.16	0	502.16	595.62	0	595.62	1097.78
UNIDO	7.53	32.61	40.14	8.08	30.62	38.70	78.84
UPU	0.73	6.73	7.46	0	0	0.00	7.46
WFP	357.58	367.18	724.76	361.77	442.21	803.98	1528.74
WHO	93.80	0	93.80	87.41	0	87.41	181.21
WIPO	83.03	0	0	102.63	0	102.63	102.63
WMO	5.42	0.72	6.14	6.11	1.29	7.40	13.54
WTO	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0	0.02	0.07
NEX/UNDP	175.01	235.05	410.06	175.97	348.11	524.08	934.14
GRAND TOTAL	1 607.63	910.95	2 518.58	1 798.05	1 110.98	2 909.03	5 427.61

* HABITAT and UNEP procurement of goods and services is combined.